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CLOSER UNION OF LABOR AND CAPITAL ASKED

Co-operation Big Need of Industry, Head of Taylor Society Declares

URGES BROADER ORGANIZATIONS

Workers' Groups Must Not Be Limited to Local Areas, Cooke Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Labor's relation to industry in a changing world which is abandoning the competition for co-operation was reviewed by some of the foremost industrial and management engineers at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Taylor Society just held here.

Morris Llewellyn Cooke of Philadelphia, president of the society, in his annual address, declared there is important work which the management and industrial engineer can do in the field of organized labor, whose "bargaining position, which implies division into two camps, must gradually give way" with the result that "if the group cohesion of the workers is to be continued, it will be through giving to labor organizations that functional status in the industrial process which is now denied."

"This work can only be done," he declared, "through the discovery of elements of the work which can be as well or better done by the group than by individuals."

In Field of Management
Mr. Cooke asserted that, if labor organizations are in fact desirable social agencies and essential to the orderly conduct of industry, they logically come within the field of management and industrial engineering. It therefore becomes, he continued, a part of the task to discover all necessary outlets for the energy of the group workers and to aid in the cultivation on the part of both management and labor of those newer disciplines which will effect the maximum co-operative effort.

Mr. Cooke declared the fact that labor unions and their leaders are easy to criticize, need new goals and are all but unconscious of what natural science is doing to them, did not seem to constitute for him an adequate alibi for feeling no personal responsibility with regard to labor. It did not seem to him, he said, that the unions would, in the end, get along as well without the active assistance and co-operation of technicians as they would with it.

Urges More Frankness
"If we are to get away from the bitterness and bickering which constitute the worst outcome of the industrial revolution, there must be more frankness in our discussions," he emphasized. "If the confidence which begets frankness is to be established, some status for organized labor must be afforded."

"We management engineers have been preaching away at obdurate and inefficient manufacturers in season and out of season, and through more than a generation, with mighty few thanks for our interest. Of course,

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Business Men, Women Aid Civic Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pueblo, Colo.

THIS city of 65,000 population has realized the hopes of music devotees. It has a civic symphony orchestra, an accomplishment of few cities twice or three times its size.

The Pueblo Civic Symphony Orchestra made its debut on the Schubert centenary and, as a fitting coincidence, opened its concert with Schubert's Unfinished Symphony. The first appearance of the orchestra was made jointly with the Russian Symphony Choir, directed by Basile Kibalkich.

Business and professional men and women joined with musicians in organizing and financing the orchestra.

BOLIVIA'S NEED OF PORT LINKED TO HOOVER CALL

Visit With Officials Also Focuses Attention on Tacna-Arica Question

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile—The call that representatives of the Bolivian Government made upon Herbert Hoover aboard the Maryland during the four-hour stop here for this purpose focused attention upon one of the most perplexing and delicate of Latin-American problems.

It served also to bring out Bolivia's recent economic expansion and her vast resources that await the capital to develop their productivity. The Bolivian call aboard the Maryland was necessitated by the inability of Mr. Hoover to visit the country without an extended railway journey across Chilean territory. The President-elect was reluctant to land on Chilean soil until he had made an official call upon the Chilean Government.

This precluded a visit to Bolivia, whereupon President Siles requested the privilege of sending representatives to meet him at this port. Mr. Hoover acquiesced and a delegation consisting of almost 100 Bolivian leaders and American residents led by Alberto Palacios, Foreign Minister, and the United States Minister, were the President-elect's guests at a reception and luncheon aboard the Maryland.

Tacna-Arica Issue
The great issue that the Bolivian call directed attention to is the long-standing controversy between Chile and Peru over the provinces of Tacna and Arica, which Chile occupied in 1883 following its victory over Peru and Bolivia in the War of the Pacific.

In 1923 Chile and Peru submitted the controversy to Washington for arbitration. Following an extended inquiry, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, proposed that Bolivia buy the region, thus affording her a much-desired access to the sea.

Bolivia promptly accepted this compromise. Chile likewise "in principle." Peru rejected it completely.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Cheap Rates to Canada Arranged

More Immigrants Looked for as Result of Coming \$50 Rate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Immigration officials here look for a substantial increase in British immigration to Canada as a result of the \$50 rate which has been arranged to go into effect Jan. 1.

Under normal conditions the ocean rate for third-class passengers is \$18 15s., but under the agreement just concluded between the British Government and British steamship lines, residents of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be able to cross to Canada for £10, the difference between the two rates being absorbed by the British Government and the transportation companies on an agreed basis.

The new rate will not affect the \$10 rate under the Empire settlement scheme, which continues in force.

LEAGUE UNION FOR FREEING GERMANY FROM FOREIGN TROOPS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The general council of the League of Nations Union, at a meeting here, agreed to the memorandum pressing for a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Germany.

The memorandum, which was presented by the Earl of Lytton and supported by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, also expresses the view that the signing of the Kellogg renunciation of war pact has brought a new situation, rendering the case for a reduction of armaments more overwhelming than ever.

It urges an improvement in the machinery for a peaceful settlement of international disputes and the avoidance of all alliances or engagements expressed or implied to give armed assistance to any country against another, except in accordance with the League Covenant.

MINE INDUSTRY TO ASK RELIEF FROM TAXATION

Competition of Government With Private Business Enterprise Protested

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Resolutions calling for revision of national tax laws to relieve the mining industry from "burdensome" taxes, for adequate tariff protection and exemption of the gold mining industry from the federal income tax were passed by the American Mining Congress at its closing session here.

Accompanying the resolutions was a recommendation that increased appropriations be made for federal and state surveys and other governmental agencies which are aiding in the discovery and development of new mineral resources. Opposition to government operation of private business was expressed in a declaration that "The Government shall not enter any gainful business or pursuit which places it in competition with private enterprise."

Organization of Taxpayers

A committee was authorized by the congress to investigate geophysical prospecting methods with a view of recommending changes in the federal mining law. Organization of state and local taxpayers' associations to pass on bond issues and other public projects was recommended with a view of curbing the rising cost of taxation. Congress was asked to exempt the gold mining industry from income tax because of the declining gold production due to increased costs of operation.

The appropriation of increased funds to carry on government technical investigations, recommended in a resolution, was advocated by Senator L. Odie (R.), Senator from Nevada, chairman of the Senate Mines and Mining Committee, who charged that officials of the Bureau of the Budget who pass on the requests for appropriations are clerks and bookkeepers who know nothing about the mining industry. The Senator contended that the budget law is right in theory but has not worked out satisfactorily in the interest of certain government services.

Opposition to Regulation

Opposition to governmental regulation of the coal industry and licensing of coal companies as providing in bills pending in Congress was expressed by former Senator A. O. Stanley of Kentucky in the principal address at the annual banquet of the congress.

Interesting experiments in supplying heat rather than coal to consumers were described by A. B. Jessup, Jeddco, Pa., general manager of the Jeddco-Highland Coal Company, telling of methods by which the anthracite industry is attempting to meet competition from other fuels. Groups of dealers are contracting to heat houses for a fixed sum per year. "I do not say that these experiments have proved anything as yet, but they are certainly indicative of the enthusiasm with which the industry is attacking the problems of competition."

The government was urged to make a careful survey of its metal resources and adopt a constructive policy in developing them by C. F. Kelley, New York, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. "We don't want extraordinary relief for the mining industry. We want a government that will be a little more tolerant and more liberal in its legislative enactments that will enable us to take care of our situation," he concluded.

Newly elected officers of the congress are: President, Robert E. Talley, Clarkdale, Ariz., general manager of United Verde Copper Company; first vice-president, William H. Lindsey, Nashville, Tenn., president of Napier Iron Works; secretary, J. F. Callbreath, Washington.

Excavation of Famous Basilica at Ephesus Now Completed

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

VIENNA—News has been received here of successful excavations by the Austrian Archaeological Society, in conjunction with the Smyrna Museum officials during the last two months at Ephesus, Asia Minor. A large swimming bath with an exquisite mosaic floor and marble statues has been unearthed, together with a marble bust of the founder, a rich Ephesian citizen named Publius Bedius Antonius, and a well-planned system of central heating.

Of special significance to the history of early Christian architecture is the completion of the excavation of the world-famous basilica of Saint John, built by the Emperor Justinian. Seven years ago Professor Sorbier, an Athenian archaeologist, started this work and now the whole area of a length of 330 yards, east to west, and a depth of 16 yards, has been completely cleared, showing the wonderful marble pillars and rooms, with interesting monograms of the Emperor Justinian and the Empress Theodora.

It is now declared possible, as a result of these excavations, to reconstruct this wonderful monument of ecclesiastical art in Anatolia. Remains of an even earlier church, of the time of the Emperor Constantine, have also been discovered on the same site. Near by has been excavated a large Byzantine well, with beautiful sculptures of the third century A. D., also a grave containing a letter from a Roman lady of high rank to her brother, probably a Roman official. There are very many small finds—three rail-

Excavating at Gerasa
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The excavating of Gerasa by the Yale British expedition was the subject of an address by J. B. Robertson, director of the expedition, at the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts. Excavating began last March with a staff furnished by the British School of Archaeology.

The Newest Academician



AUGUSTUS JOHN
English Painter, Now in the United States, and Who Has Just Been Made a Member of the Royal Academy.

Academician, Chary of His Words, Looks Ahead to Work, Hard Work

Augustus John, Busy on Portrait of Governor Fuller and Family, Feels a Little Awesomed Over Recent Honor Bestowed Upon Him

By JANET MABIE

The morning after he learned with some surprise that he had been named to the Royal Academy, Augustus John, who is finishing several portraits he came to Boston to paint, opened his studio door a crack, peered into the gloom of the hall that he had put away the palette and rumbled, with good-humored shortness: "Can't give up morning light; got a sitter; come along at dusk if you want to see me, will you?" Then he shut the door.

At dusk the long, intervening hours of hard work had given him excuse to beg off, but he didn't use it. He had put away the palette and brushes; he still had on his painter's coat; blue, with a network of white paint lines down the front of it.

His brown hair is liberally threaded with gray and carelessly arranged. His eyes are steel blue; when his face is in repose they are excessively cold; when he smiles they all suddenly with warm, lustrous lights; he seems a shaggy man, with a great massive frame, and the beard that goes with his characteristic picture of the painter, and there is something about his whole appearance that thoroughly explains Sir William Orpen's impression that John, a Welshman by birth and descent, was "in his early days a Borrow in paint, happiest and most at home among the Romanies."

It fell flat when he was asked what his naming to the Royal Academy seemed to him "when he had had a chance to rub his eyes and know it was not a dream." The Royal Academy is an old, very conservative group; John was elected an associate at the beginning of this decade and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

King Joins Move to Aid Miners of Depressed Areas

Takes Mining Family on Private Estate—Prince on Way to Port Said

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—An unemployed Sunderland miner and his wife and family of four children have been installed in a cottage on the King's Sandringham estate on personal instructions of the King. The miner has been given regular employment as a workman on the estate and it is probable that work will also be found for one of his boys. King George had recently given instructions for a letter to be sent to the Minister of Labor in reference to the latter's appeal to property owners to make a contribution to the national problem of industrial transfer by offering employment to unemployed workmen in the depressed areas, and the King thereupon made arrangements at Sandringham for the employment of the miner as stated.

The Queen is forwarding clothing to Cardiff for women and children, and also toys for Christmas. A bulletin appearing Saturday morning stated that the King had had some restful sleep and that his general strength was maintained.

CAIRO (AP)—The Prince of Wales en route home, left Cairo for Port Said at 5.40 o'clock on Saturday evening.

CAMPAIGN FOR EQUAL RIGHTS IS LAUNCHED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Maryland branch of the National Woman's Party has just opened its campaign for the passage of the equal rights amendment with a dinner at which speakers were Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, and Ruth Allison Hudnut, author and feminist.

Dr. Ferrara told about the resolution presented by the Women's International Committee, including delegates from the National Woman's Party, which he brought before the League of Nations, and which was adopted.

KELLOGG VIEWS ON PACT UPHELD BY MR. COOLIDGE

Sees United States' Freedom of Action and Monroe Doctrine Guarded

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Following the appearance of the Secretary of State before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a conference between him and the President, it was made known at the White House that the President agrees with the Secretary of State that participation in the multilateral treaty to outlaw war would leave the United States free of action unpunished in any situation that might develop.

The main question before the committee in regard to the treaty, Mr. Kellogg informed the President, was as to whether any of its provisions required specific action on the part of the United States if the treaty should be violated. The Secretary's answer was that it did not.

President Coolidge understands, as he has stated in some of his messages, that if the treaty were violated it would leave the United States in the position it would be in if there were no treaty—that is that Congress would determine what action it would take in case of war.

Believes Issue Cleared Up
It is the President's view that the treaty would be positively violated if the United States were attacked and negatively violated if any signatory attacked another. Mr. Kellogg, it was said, feels that the question has been sufficiently cleared up and it was the only one that could cause serious discussion in the committee.

President Coolidge is receiving about 200 letters a day urging favorable action on the treaty, and similar letters are coming to the State Department at the average rate of about a dozen a day.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, expressed a hopeful view for the pact after Mr. Kellogg had been before the committee. James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, questioned Mr. Kellogg sharply at the committee hearing regarding the effect of the treaty on the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and whether it imposed upon the United States the duty of maintaining the status quo in Europe by force of arms.

Mr. Kellogg's reply was that the pact does not bind the United States or any other signatory to enforce its preservation and that in the event of any nation breaking faith, the United States could determine on a case-by-case basis of action or could ignore the incident.

Monroe Doctrine Protected

As for the necessity of excluding matters arising under the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Kellogg declared that the Nation was protected since all nations had agreed that the right of self-defense was inherent in the pact and that the Monroe Doctrine had been established as a rule of self-defense.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's references to certain regions of the world vital to the welfare and integrity of the British Empire and his insistence that the freedom of action of his Government in these regions be not prejudiced, were said by Mr. Kellogg to have "occurred in the correspondence which preceded the pact and were no part of the pact."

He said they were not reservations but only expressions of interpretation.

The hearing was in executive session, but Mr. Borah said that the testimony would be made public after Mr. Kellogg had had an opportunity to read it. The Secretary will again appear before the committee on Tuesday.

It is understood that Mr. Reed will offer reservations, one stating clearly that the United States would have no part in upholding the status quo of Europe and another that participation of the United States could not be interpreted as a surrender of any rights under the Monroe Doctrine.

Harvard Man Defines New Field in the Study of Shooting Stars

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—More extensive study of shooting stars should be undertaken by astronomers as the first step in acquiring data in a field that is as yet practically untouched, according to Dr. Harlow Shapley of the Harvard Observatory in a lecture at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Dr. Shapley recalled that about 1,000,000,000 meteors rush through the earth's atmosphere each day, and declared that a study of these phenomena should yield important information that is needed to confirm or overthrow existing theories.

"It should like to set up stations in various parts of the world in high desert areas and commence watching them," he said. "If we could do that for the next 15 years we would probably be in good, direct contact with one of the fundamental principles of cosmogony. This is an utterly untitled field of astronomy about which hardly anything has been found out."

All research has borne out Professor Einstein's theory of relativity, he said, and has served to substantiate the German professor's theory that the ether actually "curves back" and does not go on indefinitely through space.

Workers in the Harvard Observatory are now able to observe stars 1,000,000 light years distant in space

Rural Teachers Will Get Better Protection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Victoria, B. C.

STEPS to protect school teachers in rural areas of British Columbia will be taken by the Department of Education. As a warning to school boards which subject young teachers to unjustified criticism, the department is sending the entire board at Nixon Creek, Vancouver Island, where it was reported that the authorities had ill-treated the local teacher.

Similar steps will be taken where teachers are subject to difficulties of this kind. The Government intends, however, to re-establish local control of school affairs in all districts as conditions warrant.

AIR SUPREMACY ON LETTER MAIL EXPECTED SOON

Lord Thompson Lauds Help of American Railways to Aviation's Advance

CHICAGO (AP)—All first class mail will be carried by air in the United States within five years, according to W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail.

"Just as the Post Office Department has utilized the very means of transportation known to man in getting mail to the most remote parts of the country with the utmost of speed, so we have decided that the airplane must replace other means of transportation for all first class mail," Mr. Glover told members of the American and foreign delegations to the international civil aeronautical conference who were feted at a banquet here Friday night.

Routes to Latin America

Mr. Glover also announced that the recently expressed wishes of President-elect Hoover for regular air routes from the United States to countries through which he is now traveling will become a reality next year.

"The Post Office Department has been working out the details of route along the Pacific Coast from South America from Colon, Panama, to Santiago, Chile, and will advertise within a few days for bids to carry mail over that route," the Assistant Postmaster-General said. The airplane as a dominant factor in a new era of diplomacy was visualized by William F. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

"The diplomatic representatives of all nations will find their work easier through the aid of the airplane," Mr. MacCracken said. "Nations which have had little in common because of the old barriers of distance will be brought together by air; better understanding of world affairs is certain to result; and a new era of diplomatic build-up."

Co-operation Supplants Jealousy

F. Truett Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, and Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of Navy for Aeronautics, pledged the continued support of the military establishments to commercial aviation, which they pointed to as the peace-time mission of the army and navy.

America's strides to link her air and rail facilities into one vast transportation network is viewed by Lord Thompson, former British Minister of Air, as one of the greatest stimulants to aviation ever devised by a nation.

The harmonious co-operation of railroads with air transport companies marks a new era in business methods, in strict contrast with the jealousies existing for centuries between businesses already established and newcomers, Lord Thompson said. Lord Thompson said that he expected Chicago to become the crossroads of the world's air lines, and that within a decade air traffic here would exceed that of other larger world centers.

GERMANS BUILD HOPE ANEW ON LUGANO PARLEY

Stresemann Seeks Better Relations so as to Combat Move to Undermine Him

SLOW PROGRESS DISAPPOINTS REICH

Wilhelmstrasse Annoyed at Denial That Germany Has Right to Early Evacuation

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—It is generally hoped here that the meeting of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand at Lugano will once more strengthen the policy of good will which was inaugurated by the Locarno Pact, which, however, in Germany, the opinion has been weakened considerably in the past years. Dr. Stresemann will have many questions to discuss with the two allied foreign ministers, such as the preparations for the reparations experts' conference, the French attempt at a naval accord, and Sir Austen Chamberlain's recent statement in the House of Commons on Germany and M. Briand's last speech.

High Foreign Office officials, in conversation, give the impression of being extremely disappointed at the slow progress which the Franco-German rapprochement has been making of late. The British and French denial that Germany had a right to make an impression on the Foreign Office, which manifests lack of faith in France's good will.

The Reich is also undoubtedly annoyed at the way M. Briand spoke of Thorwald in his last speech. M. Briand, it is said, is trying to give the impression that France waited in vain for Germany's proposals, while it was the French and other allied governments, so it is said here, who begged Germany not to make such proposals at that time in order not to stir up French public opinion.

What Dr. Stresemann undoubtedly wants is a definite sign of progress in Franco-German relations, for he realizes that the Roman Catholics are busy at work undermining his position. The Roman Catholics want the post of Foreign Minister for their party, so that the liberation of the Roman Catholic Rhineland may take place under their foreign political regime.

Powers Withdraw Momentous Questions From the League

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The eyes are now turned on Lugano, where Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, has gone. Sir Austen Chamberlain is there to engage in serious conversations on the questions of reparations and evacuation of the Rhineland.

These problems will overshadow the proceedings of the fifty-third session of the Council, which has only one item on the agenda that can compare with the Rhineland and reparations questions, namely, the Polish-Lithuanian dispute.

No one contests the right of the League to discuss and discuss outstanding problems in Europe, but the growing habit of the great powers to withdraw affairs of momentous importance from the League is regarded with some misgiving. It is certainly not the taste of smaller powers who entered the League to obtain the right to be heard in peace settlements.

Debts and Reparations Linked

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The forthcoming session of the League at Lugano, at which, from the Rumanian viewpoint the question of adjustment of reparations is most important, receives considerable attention in the newspapers here, despite the counter attraction of a forthcoming general election. The press considers that a revision of the Dawes plan has become urgent as a corollary to the problem of evacuation of the Rhineland by the allied forces, and believes that the discussion of reparations revision will be considerably facilitated by the apparent agreement between the British Foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay on this subject.

It is stated here that the greatest difficulty will come through the attitude of the United States, whose President-elect has many times declared himself opposed to reopening the problem of interrelated debts, which is considered correlative with the question of reducing Germany's reparations payments, a view in which the local press generally concurs.

In Unofficial Capacity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States will probably be willing to consult with Europe regarding the choice of American financial experts to serve as advisers in fixing the total of the German settlement reparations. This opinion was expressed by the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg.

Mr. Kellogg denied reports published in the Parisian press to the effect that the United States had already agreed to the appointment of financial experts.

Renewing the proceedings followed when Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young were appointed members of the Dawes plan committee, the United States had been consulted regarding their appointment, although they acted as private citizens and entirely in an unofficial capacity.

RURAL SCHOOLS STILL LAGGING, REPORTS SHOW

Attendance at High Schools Far Below Average in City Institutions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In 1926 which is the last year for which school statistics are reported there were 26,284,494 pupils in school in the United States, the number of teachers was a little under 1,000,000 and the cost of maintaining and operating the schools was reported as \$2,744,085,472. The cost per pupil in average daily attendance was \$102.05, according to the annual report of the bureau of education.

"Although the latest available statistics show a larger increase in the number of pupils enrolled in small high schools than ever before, these increases are as yet not keeping pace with the increases in enrollments in the urban high schools," says the report.

City and Hamlet Contrasted

"Either because of inaccessibility or because of the failure of the objectives, materials or methods of instruction now obtaining in these high schools to meet satisfactorily the needs of rural life, these schools are reaching a relatively small proportion of the rural children. Only 35.7 per cent of the children, 15 to 18 years of age, dwelling in rural communities are enrolled in rural high schools; whereas 71.1 per cent of the children of the same age group in urban communities are found in urban high schools. Rural dwellers cannot hope to compete advantageously with urban dwellers so long as their educational equipment is so generally inferior.

"The junior high school as the immediate unit of centralization, and the senior high school and junior college as a second or third unit are showing growth. The junior high school reorganization as such has not, however, made the rapid progress in rural communities that the advantages offered by it seemed to promise.

Consolidation Gaining Ground

"The consolidation movement in rural schools progressed normally during the year. It is estimated that there were more than 3,000,000 children enrolled in approximately 17,000 consolidated schools in the United States during the school year 1927-28. These statistics do not include many rural high schools which transport pupils and are, therefore, essentially of the consolidated type.

"The growth of secondary education, which has been one of the outstanding developments in recent years, continues at an almost undiminished rate. At the present time more than one-half of the population of high school age is in actual high school attendance. The figures for urban as distinct from rural enrollments reveal greater opportunities of high school attendance offered to city than to rural youth. It is better than an even chance that the city boy of 14-17 is in high school; by contrast the probabilities were seven to one against his father, having opportunities for a high school education in 1900.

Enrollments Have Doubled

"High school enrollments have more than doubled since 1920. The extension of secondary education to include in its junior high school some of the grades formerly assigned to elementary schools accounts in some measure for this growth. The larger city school systems are expeditiously placing more and more of their pupils into junior high schools, while the smaller systems are less rapidly but quite consistently also adopting the junior high school organization.

"One of the significant movements in education during the past few years has been the rapid growth of the platform or work-study-play plan of school organization in the city or the country."

KANSAS FARM PARTY LEARNING ABOUT EAST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A satisfactory farm relief measure is "almost certain" to be passed by the short session of Congress, and no extra session will be required for the discussion of proposals for "raising the status of the farm industry to where it should be," according to Arthur Capper (R), Senator from Kansas, who has just arrived here with 32 Kansas farmers as his guests on a tour of eastern cities.

An upward revision of tariff rates was urged by Senator Capper, who declared that the present schedules do not protect American farmers. Senator Capper said that his object in bringing his Kansas farmer guests to visit eastern centers was to effect an acquaintance between East and West, to the end of a better understanding of each other's problems. The party will go from New York to Philadelphia and thence to Washington. Other stops include Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Schenectady and Dayton.

APPEAL MADE FOR JAILED NAZARENS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"We have had confirmation from Yugoslavia," writes H. Runham Brown of Enfield, Middlesex, secretary of the War Resisters International, "of a report that on Oct. 10, the Court of Cassation indorsed the sentences, passed by the military court of the same division, of 10 years imprisonment upon 72 Nazarenes for having refused on the second calling up, to take weapons in the hand."

"All those sentenced have previously served sentences of five years' imprisonment for the same reason. We hope men and women of good will in all countries will take every possible action that will lead to the release of these men."

1,584,850 RECEIVE PENSIONS IN BRITAIN

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—A feature of the annual report of the Ministry of Pensions, just issued, is the steady decline in the number of beneficiaries. The total number of persons in receipt of pensions or allowances from the Ministry at the end of the year was 1,584,850, comprising approximately 24,900 officers, 1000 nurses, 48,000 men, 144,000 widows, 415,000 children and 510,000 other dependents. The total expenditure of the Ministry for the year was £59,800,000, being about £23,300,000 less than for the previous year.

PICKWICKIAN FLAVOR
READING, Eng. (AP)—A Pickwickian atmosphere prevailed in a local court here, when H. C. Dickens, barrister, a grandson of Charles Dickens, called as a witness in a case a man named Sam Weller.

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Closer Cultural Relations Advocated Among Americas

Speakers at Pan-American Commercial Congress Urge United States to Show Better Side

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Closer cultural and social relations between the people of the United States and those of Latin-American countries were urged by speakers at the sixth annual convention of the Pan-American Commercial Congress, meeting here in joint sessions with the Southern Commercial Congress.

Delegates from all parts of the United States, Canada and Latin America are in attendance, and the speakers include foreign diplomats, consuls-general and leaders in business and finance.

Imports, exports and trade balances, direct trade routes from the United States to Latin-American ports, transportation of raw materials, the effect of financial assistance in commercial expansion and consideration of the potential natural resources of Latin America, the United States and Canada, are among the topics to be considered at the meeting.

Proposes Trade Bureau

Dr. Clarence J. Owens, president of the Pan-American Commercial Congress, reviewed the activities of the organization and outlined a project for enlarging the scope of its work by establishing 15 bureaus to carry out the aims and objects of the Congress.

People of the United States should see that Latin-Americans are brought in touch with the best educational and social influences in this country, Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, of the School of International Relations, Columbia University, said.

Dr. Inman referred to the usual round of entertainment accorded distinguished Latin-American visitors in the United States and recited incidents when the cultural side of this Nation was kept in the background and visitors were taken to big amusement resorts and to inspect industrial and manufacturing plants, thus creating the impression that there was nothing here beyond material pleasures, excitement and trade.

"That is just the way not to get trade from the Latin American," he continued. "If we want to eliminate some resistance from our cultured southern neighbors, we must do two things. One is to take more interest in their own cultural and educational life. The other is to show them more of our own life as related to these finer things."

Appeal for Leadership

On arrival in Peru recently a group of university students met me at the steamer and took me to the home of one of them for the two days my steamer stopped at Callao. Their appeal was: 'Send us men to lead us into new life.'

"If you come only to develop our material resources, to work our mines and to cultivate our rich soil, Peru will remain poor in the real values of life. We call on your universities, your great foundations in

social sciences, your leaders in moral and spiritual movements, to reach out a hand to the young men of Peru."

C. Stanley Mitchell, chairman of the board of the Bank of the United States, urged establishment of banks in Latin America to serve "as great commercial agencies, in position to report upon the reliability of prospective purchasers."

Another "constructive and very practical service" to Latin America which the United States should perform is the handling of small bond issues for municipal works, he said. Other speakers were Grosvenor Davis of Florida; Cass R. Howard of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Frederico A. Pezet, formerly Peruvian Ambassador to the United States, and John H. Camlin, president of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

Bolivia's Need of Port Linked to Hoover Call

(Continued from Page 1)

pletely. This ended the negotiations but not Bolivia's endeavors to gain a seaport. Bolivia's need for an ocean outlet has been accentuated since the World War by an economic expansion as the result of United States investments, particularly in mining projects. The country is the second largest tin producer in the world and recently large oil holdings have been obtained by the Standard Oil Company.

In 1924 the United States mining interests for \$50,000,000 secured control of properties producing 80 per cent of Bolivia's tin output. The Standard Oil Company has practically a monopoly of the oil fields.

American Investments Large
North American investments, negligible 20 years ago, now exceed by \$50,000,000 those of any other nation. Geographers, engineers and agricultural experts are enthusiastic about Bolivia's potentialities, declaring the country one of the richest in the world. Much progress has been made in recent years in economic development, but many factors, such as lack of labor and difficult transportation problems, present great obstacles to expansion.

At present Bolivia, by treaty with Chile, has access to four Chilean ports, one of which is Antofagasta. Investors are reluctant to press operation on a large scale, however, until the question of a seaport is definitely settled. These factors and

the close rapprochement of Bolivia with the United States in recent years make the visit of Bolivian executives with Mr. Hoover of the greatest importance.

Many Latin-American leaders express confidence that the Hoover Administration will see the settlement of the Tacna-Arica question and the obtaining by Bolivia of a sea outlet. This last could hardly be realized except through the co-operation of United States financial interests, since Bolivia lacks funds for such a purpose.

Several years ago as the result of recommendations made by a commission headed by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer the Bolivian Government set up a permanent fiscal commission manned by North Americans which took over control of the Nation's finances. With the exception of the London loan all Bolivia's external debt is held in the United States.

\$100,000 FOR STATUE TO LEE AND JACKSON

Baltimore Monument to Depict Last Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—A monument to the memory of Generals Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, to be erected in this city, has been provided for in the will of J. Harry Ferguson, banker, who left \$100,000 for that purpose.

"They were my boyish heroes," Mr. Ferguson wrote, "and mature judgment has only strengthened my admiration for them. They were great generals and Christian soldiers. They waged war like gentlemen and I feel that their example should be held up to the youth of Maryland."

He specified that the monument depict the last meeting of the two commanders just before the Battle of Chancellorsville. The monument will then be a companion work of art to the famous painting in Memorial Hall, New Orleans, "The Last Meeting of Lee and Jackson," by Julio de Millio.

TARIFF SCHEDULES APPROVED IN CHINA

NANKING, China (AP)—The new Council of State has approved and promulgated fresh tariff schedules. They will be effective for one year from Feb. 1, 1929.

T. V. Soong, Nationalist Minister of Finance, announced about a month ago that a new general tariff would be put into effect by China on Feb. 1. This step was taken in connection with the movement for "complete national tariff autonomy," which is one of the cardinal foreign policies of the Nationalist Government. The tariff treaty which the United States negotiated with Nanking last July recognizes this, and several other countries have signed similar pacts. It has not been accepted, however by Japan, Great Britain and France.

VOTING REFORM FUNDS GRANTED BY COOK COUNTY

Chicagoans Who Contributed \$150,000 to Movement to Be Reimbursed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Chicagoans who contributed \$150,000 for the prosecution of fraud and violence at the primary election here last spring will have their money refunded. It is announced by James B. Forgan Jr., who headed the committee of the Chicago Bar Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce in collecting the money.

More than \$200,000 was spent, additional sums being given privately for the work when the original fund was exhausted. It carried the prosecution through six special grand jury investigations, and resulted in the return of more than 100 indictments. Of the accused 15 were found guilty and fined. Only 16 have been tried to date. Observers say the campaign was influential in obtaining a new administration of the city and county crime-fighting forces at the last election.

"Contributors," said Mr. Forgan in his announcement, "to the special grand jury fund will feel gratified that their donations, which now appear in the light of an advance or loan, have been productive of immense benefit to this community. While all contributors, I am sure, were glad to donate to such a worthy cause even though no restitution were later made, the expense of such an investigation should rightfully be borne by the county and the return of such contributions is proper."

"All the contributions to the special grand jury investigation fund were deposited in the Chicago Trust Company and a detailed record was kept by it, so that it would seem proper that when the money from the county is received it be returned to the contributors."

JAMES A. PATTEN HAS PASSED ON

CHICAGO (AP)—James A. Patten, famed "wheat king" of the Chicago board of trade has passed on here. He went to Chicago from a farm in 1874 and during the next four years gathered his education in grain marketing as an inspector in the state grain inspection department. In 1910 he announced his retirement, but he remained an active speculator for several years. It was in 1909, however, that he became an international figure through his efforts to corner the wheat market. He bought it is

estimated, 30,000,000 bushels of wheat. Publicly wrecked that ambitious scheme and in 10 days time he saw his "paper profits" slump from an estimated \$5,000,000 to \$500,000.

Northwestern University, of which he was a trustee for 15 years and to which he gave \$1,500,000, was one of the principal beneficiaries of his generosity. He always took an active part in Republican politics. The only office he ever held, however, was Mayor of Evanston, Ill., his home town, from 1901 to 1905.

PLAN TO HARNESS TIDES IS SAID TO AFFECT FISHERIES

OTTAWA (AP)—The effect on maritime fisheries of the proposed scheme to harness the tides in the Bay of Fundy for hydroelectric power will be examined by a committee of Canadian and United States experts, who will meet in Eastport, Me., on Dec. 12, W. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, announced.

The project involves the construction of dams in Passamaquoddy Bay by which the tides can be used for generating power. A Dominion charter was granted the Dexter P. Cooper Company in 1926 for this purpose, with the stipulation that the consent of the Ministers of Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Interior, must be obtained before the plans proceeded. The effect on maritime fisheries is said by officials here to be the most important question involved.

BRITISH TO BUILD NEW POWER STATION

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The construction of a new £3,000,000 hydroelectric power station at Ironbridge, on the River Severn in Shropshire, has now been officially sanctioned in connection with the Government's scheme for giving Great Britain cheaper electricity. It is to be built in sections, of which the first, costing £200,000, is to be begun immediately and completed in 1930.

The West Midland joint electricity authority at Wolverhampton has agreed to this, and a preliminary £700,000 loan is to be floated without delay.

Astronomer Royal Lectures About Sun

Sir Frank Dyson Says 55 of Earth's 92 Elements Have Been Found There

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Frank Dyson, British Astronomer Royal, lecturing at the Working Men's College, St. Pancras, London, spoke of the source of the sun's inexhaustible heat.

The sun, he said, had been going for millions of years, but what kept it going? Astronomers were now sure that its energy must come in some way from the atoms inside it. It radiated heat of such intensity that every square inch of its surface was equal to about 15 horsepower.

Of the 92 elements known on earth 55 had been found in the sun, including nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur, iron, copper, zinc, silver, and lead.

It was not known exactly what sun spots were. They were cooler than the sun's own temperature, being about 3000 degrees as against the sun's 6000 degrees, and they had a magnetic effect on the earth.

By photographs of eclipses and by spectroscopic methods it had been found that there were great flames on the edge of the sun.

HONOR SIR HENRY DETERDING

THE HAGUE—The Senate of the Technical University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Technical Science on Sir Henry Deterding.

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YOUTH DEMANDS CHURCHES SEEK CLOSER ACCORD

Drastic Resolution Against War to Be Voted On by Members of Council

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—That the United States Senate should ratify the Kellogg anti-war treaty without undue delay so that its action might be regarded as the Nation's Christmas gift of peace to the world at large was the suggestion contained in a resolution presented to the delegates attending the Federal Council of Churches' sixth quadrennial conference in session here.

Harold A. Hatch, New York City, acting as vice-chairman of the council's commission on the church and social service, recommended that an article on the peace and war question should be added to the so-called social ideals of the churches.

The text of the proposed article was as follows: "The churches stand for the renunciation of war as an institution to be used as an instrument of agency in the support of war."

Submitted to Council Members
On the motion of Bishop James Cannon Jr., it was voted to submit the text of the proposed article to the highest jurisdictions of the denominations constituent to the federal council for their consideration and action, so that this article when added to the social ideals of the churches might express the common conviction of the religious forces of the Nation.

Similar action was taken with still another proposed addition to the churches' social creed, presented by Mr. Hatch, and which read as follows:

"The churches stand for the removal of discriminations which prevent equal opportunity of development for all races and for the equal sharing of rights and privileges."

Youth Demand Church Unity

The unity council is carefully considering the problem of bringing the churches of America closer together. The Rev. Dr. John M. Moore of New York spoke of the widespread interest among young people in the question of Christian unity declaring that youth had definitely parted company with all forms of sectarian bigotry and was determined to bring an end to the denominational cleavages now existing within the church at large.

The church's relation to the drama and the motion picture was the next theme to be presented to the council. "The motion picture industry informs us that some 20,000,000 persons in the United States pay for entrance into the motion picture houses daily," said the Rev. Dr. George R. Andrews, New York secretary of the Church and Drama Association.

Principles are being tested and methods devised according to which the leaders of the drama and the leaders of religion may co-operate in a joint endeavor to make the theater an institution worthy of American traditions and to take its place alongside the school, the library, the playground and the church."

Common Action Called For

Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York was introduced to the council as its new president for the next quadrennium. He declared that the churches would more quickly discover their unity in common action upon social and moral issues than in theorizing about a common creed.

Following Bishop McConnell's introduction into office the senior general secretary of the Council, the Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, read messages of greeting from Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Secretary, congratulating the churches of America on their enthusiastic support of the Paris Peace Pact.

The report on marriage and the home presented by Bishop Cannon in which the council stated its unqualified opposition to companionate marriages was referred to the administrative committee of the council for adoption at its meeting in New York in January.

Race Discrimination Charged

The question of race relations was brought to the front when the Rev. Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, at the public assembly Friday night, charged that the white races had been and still were pursuing the policy of segregation of the colored races for their own economic gain and for the maintenance of their programs of political imperialism.

"We cannot," he said, "with consistency take the ground of Christian religion to the native of Africa with one hand while with the other hand we subject these native people to a condition of economic and social inferiority."

He was followed on the platform by the Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, New York, who made a plea for the inculcation of religious principles in the industrial structure of present-day society.

Know Your State, Says Hotel Greeter

Old-Fashioned Back-Slapping Welcome Being Supplanted by Genuine Courtesy

Education in geography for the benefit of the traveling public of the United States, was urged upon hotel greeters from many parts of the country by Clifton L. Corpening, president of the Hotel Greeters of America, at a meeting in Boston under the auspices of the National Charter 24 of the organization.

Mr. Corpening, who is of the Palmer House in Chicago, desires that the hotel clerks, managers and assistant managers who comprise the greeters, "know the make-up of their own city and state so thoroughly that their patrons may rightly regard them as the equivalent

of travel bureaus for information and advice. He believes also that hotel greeters should take a very definite part in civic affairs.

From others of the greeters came additional facts indicating possibly a new order in the hotel industry. Genuine courtesy is being stressed, with an attempt at eliminating the "back-slapping" type of welcome. It was said also that the old idea which drew a sharp line of demarcation between the "front and back" of a hotel is being broken down, and supplanted with a new co-operation between employer and employee, with the realization that a modern hotel is an intricate machine with many interdependent parts.

James E. O'Connell of Lebanon, N. H., was elected president of the New England chapter of the greeters at the meeting.

Educator Reports Intelligence Is Help to Honesty

Declares Character Tests in National Survey Prove Positive Relation

Belief that the character education inquiry conducted by Teachers College, Columbia University, now in its fourth year, "may well become the basis of revolutionary changes in character education," revealing the possibility of studying human character as nature is studied, was expressed by Dr. Hugh Hartshorne, a director of the inquiry, addressing in Boston the Massachusetts Association for Educational Methods.

Dr. Hartshorne, who was called from the University of Southern California to take part in the inquiry, stated that its completion was not to be expected before the end of 1929.

11,000 Children Tested

Discussing those parts of the work already completed, Dr. Hartshorne said that 11,000 children between the ages of 8 and 16 had taken part in the test situations used in the most recently published work on the inquiry. While speaking extemporaneously he used as a basis this book, entitled "Studies in Deception."

Dr. Hartshorne allowed to be quoted certain conclusions reached in collaboration with Dr. Mark A. May, formerly of Syracuse University. "Honesty is positively related to intelligence," he stated, "and the scores above the average of his age in intelligence will, other things being equal, score below the average for his age in deception."

"Children who have the best manners, who are better acquainted with art and music and the influences that indicate culture and refinement, and whose parents treat them decently are less deceptive than others who do not show these refinements."

New Reading Method

Joseph B. Egan, master of the Harvard School of Charlestown, Mass., in stressing the major part played in character education by early reading in the schools, described a syllabic method of teaching, reading and spelling, developed by himself, the results of which have been so pronounced that children in the fourth grade of his school are using a majority of fifth grade books.

"The old phonetic method of teaching a child to read," said Mr. Egan, "often causes much confusion. After careful study it can now be proved that nearly 80 per cent of all reading, even of more advanced writings, is made up of monosyllabic words."

"We have found that 30 words compose one-half of almost all written speech. These words are the most common, such as, it, an, are, can, get, about, in, or, and. Our method is based upon a gathering of all the monosyllables in the language. These are taught to the third grade child, and his reading based on that. Many of the longer words are easily recognized by him because he sees familiar syllables."

LONDON ROAD KEEPS DIAMOND JUBILEE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Metropolitan & District Railway celebrated its diamond jubilee by the exhibition at the South Kensington Underground Station of a composite train made up of an old 1851 steam engine and railway carriages, dating from 1863 to 1928, including the silver jubilee car of 1920, and the latest 1928 comfortable and beautifully lighted carriage in use today.

In 1868 the little stretch from High Street, Kensington, to Gloucester Road, was opened by the Metropolitan Railway. It was not until May, 1900, that an experimental electric service was started, and on Nov. 5, 1905, all the steam trains were withdrawn. A train every 80 seconds is scheduled on each of the tracks between Mansion House and South Kensington stations, capable of carrying 20,000 passengers per hour in each direction. And on a weekday 2815 trains pass through Charing Cross station.

LONDON LAW COURTS PAY ODD QUIT-RENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A 700-year-old ceremony has just been repeated in the London law courts. It was the payment by the city solicitor on behalf of the Corporation of London of annual quit-rent to the King's Remembrancer, Sir George Bonner, of "salty and oiled nails for a force which in olden days stood on the site now occupied by the law courts, also a faggot of sticks for a piece of now forgotten land in Shropshire."

Sir George, in replying, said that this was one of the old ceremonies which most people were glad to see still existing. It was valuable historically and went back to the reign of Henry II in the twelfth century, and refers to the time when horses were shod when they were ridden by the knights in the tilting-yard on the bank of the Thames near by.

CALLES RETIRES AS HEAD OF NEW MEXICAN PARTY

Action Eases Situation in Split Between Labor and President Portes Gil

MEXICO CITY (P)—A political situation which for two days gave rise to grave worries appears to have been solved by the principal menace through the action of former President Calles in refusing to oppose the Government of his successor Portes Gil.

Decision of C. R. O. M., the Mexican Federation of Labor, to split with the Government, coupled with Calles' manifest friendship toward the labor organization, led to the apprehension that the former President, whose following is large, might support the Government.

This would have involved Calles and his followers in a dispute with the present administration and created a situation of serious possibilities.

Crowd Dispersed With Hose

Although the situation apparently had somewhat eased, there was a Government of bitter feelings. A noisy throng outside the national Chamber of Deputies was dispersed by city firemen who turned a hose on them. The crowd had been denied admission to the Chamber where the situation was being discussed.

The climax of the situation apparently was reached however when former President Calles issued a formal declaration allying fears that he might throw his influence against the Government. He even went farther and lauded Portes Gil as a representative of legality and the revolutionary ideals and recommended that the army and the public support the new President.

As proof of his sincerity Calles announced his resignation from the presidency of the National Revolutionary Party and said he was retiring definitely from public life.

The assurance that the Calles faction would not oppose the Government was generally regarded as removing the principal element of danger from the situation. It was believed the opposition of C. R. O. M. without the support of Calles did not threaten grave consequences, although it would prove a troublesome problem.

Saenz Also Retires

After Calles had announced his retirement Aaron Saenz, who had appeared to be the most likely choice of the Revolutionary Party as its presidential candidate, resigned from the organizing committee of the party. He explained his resignation was due to the political events of the last two days. He desired to leave the various groups which composed the party free to take a new attitude toward his candidacy if they desired to do so, he added.

The newspaper El Universal announced that the labor party, which represents C. R. O. M. in politics, will hold a convention next Wednesday to nominate a presidential candidate. The principal name in discussion was that of Luis N. Morones, formerly Secretary of Labor in the Calles Cabinet.

Señor Morones told the labor convention if there was any violence against its members the unions throughout the country would lay down their tools and refuse to work. Officials of the organization said that unions not affiliated with it had notified them of their desire to act with the organization in event of "anti-labor activities."

Academician Now in Boston Feels Awed Over Honor

(Continued from Page 1)

at that time he had never sent a picture to his salon, a fact said to be without precedent. Since election he has sent twice but he had not expected that with such small representation he was going to be named the new member.

The academy, or the first group leading to it, was founded in 1768 by George III, and it is plain that it was John's wish to be elected to "never seemed to have anything suitable at the right moment to exhibit in his salons," has been added to its illustrious company.

We spoke of the long history of the

academy; of how George III determined, when he ascended the throne, that the arts should be more suitably cultivated. With Sir Joshua Reynolds was its first president, it was formally founded 160 years ago this coming Monday. And in his time Sargent was to bring America into association with the Academy.

John wastes no words. His studio, a borrowed one on the top floor of an office building, is largely a matter of a half dozen easels, two or three silky rugs, rose, saffron, muted emerald, and a few needlepoint chairs, one with a length of tawny brocade tossed overally.

John crouched in a low chair outside the circle of smudged gold light from the top lamps, his eyes roving over the several paintings that are not finished. There was the portrait of Governor Fuller, his uppermost, clustered close together to the left three flower paintings, lovely, vital, of rose begonias and a pot of pink cyclamen.

And there was the half-finished portrait of "Mary," Mary runs the elevator in the building; she is a young Negro of grave bearing and appealing manner and, whatever she may feel of distinction at thus being drawn into contact with a Royal Academician, John said she was a very good sister indeed because she knew how to keep still without being stiff.

Over by the left wall a portrait of young Alvan Fuller leaned against a bench. And while he talked John worked reflectively over the Fuller portrait, and considered the shadows among the begonias and cyclamen and the straightforward, gallant gaze of young Alvan's eyes.

Too Busy to Visit

"It is," he said, "no good to ask me to visit. I think of about asking here, for you see I've had no time to see any. I've been very busy."

He had heard echoes of this exhibition and that, he knew, for inhibition and that, he knew, for the American Indian paintings by Weldon Reiss but they were gone before he could get along to see them. Of course he'd been here before, once or twice, and he probably would again, but not for a while, because he was going to exhibit in the spring, a show of his own, and, "I've got to work for that. Hard work."

He thought, from what little he did know of what is going on in art here now, that the youth of the country, and the strong industrial cast of its life, its speed and vitality, were very clearly reflected. He was leaving next week, to be back in London for the holidays, for I should be in quite bad standing with my children if I were not there on the Yule."

He'd a house in London, in Chelsea and he painted often in the country too. He thought Sargent's Tate Street, Kent, was about the best. An American artist, but he only said "Am-m-m-m" when it was rather basally suggested that it must be inspiring for an young artist to work in the midst of such a crowd of painters. John himself had had a curious time getting a studio in which to work here. It made him seem full of simplicity and modesty when he said Woodbury had, at first, very kindly loaned him his studio, then Woodbury needed to have it back to work in himself, and he had searched and searched and found this one in Boylston Street and so he had part time in the studio.

Studied When Art Thou?
He carried his portraits from one studio to another, working as he could get use of them, and it was a queer business, because both were good studios, but they had totally different lighting. He smiled a little, and a carved carnelian ring on his right hand twinkled and it was possible to think that here was a man of greatness who had an essential patience, to be equally trucking about with his wet paintings from one studio to another.

Primarily John came out to the United States to paint members of Governor Fuller's family—the Governor himself, several of the children, and Mrs. Fuller. Work piled up, though, and two or three outside commissions were accepted. Fuller had not been got around to, but she was coming to London soon, and would sit for him there, he hoped. Peter Fuller, who must now be about 4, had been a sitter, too—a flidgy one.

John seemed to take satisfaction in Governor Fuller's acquisition of a valuable collection of paintings. He spoke of the Sargents, and the remarkable copies by Sargent of Hals and Rembrandt, and the Roman, and, though he did not say it, it was apparent that he was interested in a man who served the cause of art by taking such care and thought for the acquisition and preservation of work of great painters of the past.

Odd Names Prompt Question: Did Egypt Colonize Britain?

Dr. Rendel Harris Instances Cogent Reasons for Belief, Linking Names With Circles Like Those at Stonehenge and Worship of Sun as Ra

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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"A Common Highway"

Speaking at the Woodbrooke Educational Settlement of the Society of Friends, the students of the associated college at Selby, Dr. Harris stated that he had suspected for some time that the prefix "Wa" or "Wat" in a British place name was a survival of the Egyptian word for "way." Following up this clue, he now found the name of Watend, a hamlet in Cumberland, was pure Egyptian for "the road of all men" that is a "common highway."

Dr. Harris then set himself to inquire whether there was any reason why Egyptians had placed colonies so far away from Egypt, and also if there were any Egyptian remains in the area. The search for gold, he said, was likely to be a lure to their colonies, and on the bank of Derwentwater there is still a disused mine, erroneously thought to be an ancient lead mine, called Goldscops.

On the other side of Derwentwater there is an ancient stone circle hardly less interesting than that at Stonehenge, and clearly the temple of worship of the Sun God, whose Egyptian name was Ra. There was a smaller circle in the same neighborhood at Selbury, near Lake Bassen, in Kent, was the name which in his opinion was obviously connected with the Egyptian deities Set and Merit, which are invoked in the Egyptian "Book of the Dead."

Names With Egyptian Tinge

But this amazing theory of the perpetuation of the memory and of the language of ancient Egypt in the names of places in England, did not complete the highly interesting case that this great and inquisitive scholar has built up. He began looking for places the names of which seemed to have an Egyptian tinge. Presuming that the colonists would have reached England by coasting round Europe and crossing the Straits of Dover into Kent, Dr. Harris suggested that the village of the Lath District of Kent, where the Egyptian Sa-Ra (Son of Ra, or the Sun), and that the same memories by these people of Ra is to be found in the villages of Rayleigh and Rarham in Essex.

Following their likely movements and settlements up the Thames Valley, he drew attention to the number of places with names suggesting that they had been the habitations of a tribe or family named the Sonnings, such as Sunninghill, Sunningdale, Sonning and Sunningwell. He suggested that the descendants of the Egyptians had maintained their sun worship right into the Christian era, and that when the Saxons came into the land they called them the Sonnings. To confirm this supposition, Dr. Harris points out that near Sunningwell, a spot not far from Oxford (a city which also might have had an Egyptian origin), there is a spot called Rollright, which he thought was a corruption of Raweth. And at Rollright there is to be found a small circle of stones, obviously erected for similar purposes to those at Stonehenge and Kewick.

In the reign of Carlos IV, only very occasionally is the cap now worn in Spain, except perhaps in the some Andalusian village and made up from rough and ready home-spun. Toward the latter part of the nineteenth century the older generation ordered their cloaks, not in measurements of length and breadth, but by weight—a cap of so many ounces. Ornamental silver clasps fastened the garment around the neck.

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The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

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3. More than 10,000 letters, from every state in the Union.
4. Running a line of levels from Stanford University to Palo Alto.
5. Twenty per cent.
6. Crepe twist.
7. Practically half of their resources.
8. From "penitence," meaning "to be born again."
9. On account of the drinking water being depleted.
10. Montreal.

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Odd Names Prompt Question: Did Egypt Colonize Britain?

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holds more than 1,000,000 feet of timber. A far-sighted enactment has been made by the town, he added, allowing for the planting of 30,000 new trees every year for the next 10 years.

Frank W. Webster of Warwick described how his town, boasting of but 340 inhabitants, had obtained a 100-acre forest, now holding 23,000 trees, the initial investment in which was \$600, with a cost over the last three years of \$50.

William F. Wharton of Groton said that his town had established a permanent World War Memorial in the form of a 180-acre town forest, through which winds a small river. The town of Merimac, it was said, will soon have a large surplus of rock maple trees for sale, in addition to planting its own roadsides from its town forest. North Adams' town forest, the second largest in the State, was described as increasing in value at the rate of \$1000 a year, upon an initial investment of \$5000.</

\$1,116,000,000 SUPPLY BILL PASSES HOUSE

Appropriation Includes
\$34,000,000 for Dry Law
Enforcement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Although some of the wets in the House staged an attack upon the appropriation for prohibition in the Treasury bill by introducing amendments which enabled them to make speeches criticizing methods of enforcement, the Treasury Post Office appropriation bill, the first of the supply measures of this session, passed the House without a record vote.

William H. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, was in charge of the bill on the floor, and Louis C. Cramton (R.), Representative from Michigan, pressed the necessity of supporting the Government's administration of the law.

The dry law enforcement appropriation was about \$34,000,000, of which \$12,500,000 is for the prohibition bureau and the remainder for the guard and customs service.

Appropriations for the two departments named, Treasury and Post Office, amount to \$1,116,000,000. The debate started by Figgella La Guardia (R.), Representative from New York, introducing an amendment to require allocation of prohibition funds on the basis of population. Mr. Cramton declared such an amendment would be disruptive to effective use of the federal funds. Responsibility for enforcement rested with the states and local authorities as much as with the Federal Government, he said. Through lack of local co-operation, he asserted, gunmen and bandits had become powerful in the cities.

He agreed with Mr. La Guardia

that Detroit is the funnel through which millions of gallons flow into the United States, but was unwilling to relieve states and cities of their responsibilities, and he did not desire to handicap the Treasury so it could not send money and personnel where needed.

The amendment was ruled out on a point of order. Another amendment by Mr. La Guardia and amendments offered by Adolph J. Sabath (D.), Representative from Illinois, and Lording M. Black Jr. (D.), Representative from New York, opposed to prohibition, were defeated.

Model Tenement for Brooklyn

Structure With 114 Apartments Planned by Foundation

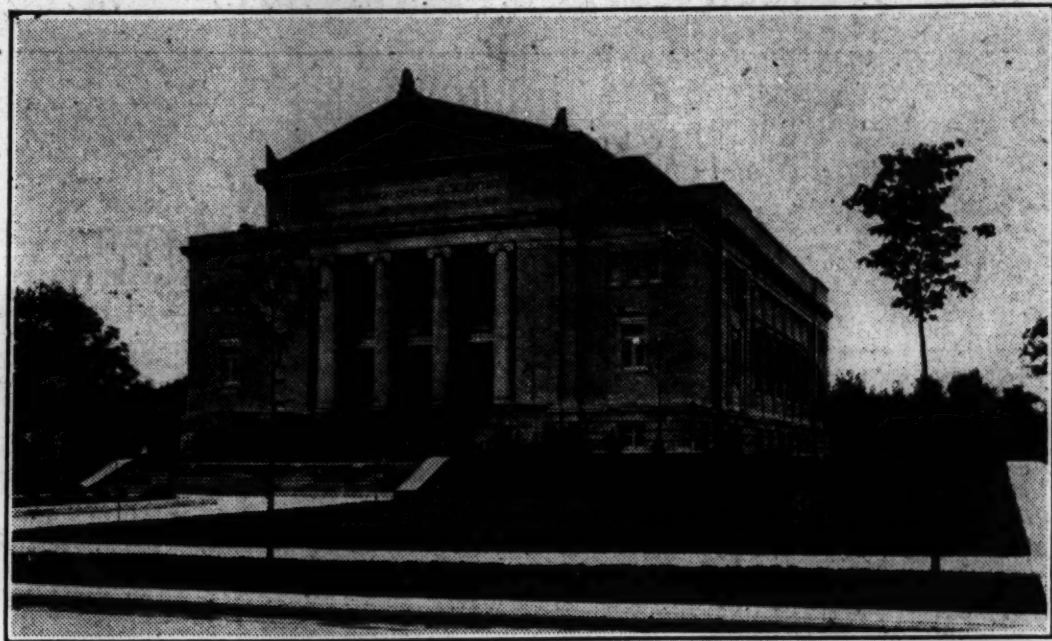
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A model tenement, similar to the one in operation in Manhattan, will be built in Brooklyn by the Lavanburg Foundation, according to Arthur Somers, a director of the foundation.

The location has not yet been selected, Mr. Somers said. There will be 114 apartments, of from three to five rooms each, which will rent from \$25 to \$125 a week, he said. The occupants will be restricted to families having low incomes, with preference being given to those with children, and to aged couples.

Construction will not be undertaken until after final settlement of the estate of Fred L. Lavanburg, through whose bequest the foundation was established nearly two years ago. The residue will be to the foundation, was estimated at more than \$3,000,000.

Recreational facilities and educational and cultural programs under the direction of a trained social worker will be provided, according to the announcement.

Church Edifice Has Imposing Setting



Massive Ionic Columns Dignify Commodious and Finely Appointed Building of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Myers, "is the formula whereunder the commission may and does cooperate with industry, through the trade practice conference procedure, in writing codes of ethics which are bringing about that degree of proper and desirable stabilization compatible with American institutions and ideals. In this way the commission is making good the prediction of the late Senator Cummins in a speech in the Senate on Sept. 7, 1914:

"I predict that in the days to come the Federal Trade Commission and its enforcement of the section with regard to unfair competition will be found an anchor for honest business. I believe it will introduce a stability in business that hitherto has been unknown. I believe it will restore confidence among those who are conducting their affairs honestly and uprightly. I believe it will be found to be the most efficient protection to the people of the United States that Congress has ever given the people by way of a regulation of commerce, and that it will rank in future years with the antitrust law; and I was about to say that it would be found still more efficient in the creation of a code of business ethics and the establishment of the proper sentiments with regard to business morals."

Following is the membership of the Federal Trade Commission:

William E. Humphrey, Republican; lawyer and former Member of Congress from the State of Washington. Abram F. Myers, chairman, Republican; lawyer, long active in the Department of Justice as special assistant to the Attorney-General. Edgar A. McCulloch, Democrat; lawyer, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. Garland S. Ferguson Jr., Democrat; lawyer, former Judge of Supreme Court of North Carolina. C. W. Hunt, Republican; expert on live stock and agriculture, former member of Iowa State Legislature.

NEW COMMUNICATIONS MERGER ACTION TAKEN

NEW YORK (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America is going ahead with announced plans to establish a separate subsidiary for its communications business, following action by its board of directors. Wall Street took the action to indicate ultimate sale to or merger of the subsidiary with the Western Union or Postal Telegraph Company. Such merger is now forbidden by the White Act, but it is felt that future amendment of the act might enable domestic and foreign telegraph companies of the United States to be merged into two competing systems or even into one company, as is being done by the British Empire.

NEW COPTIC PATRIARCH

By WILSON B. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAIRO—Abd Youannas has been elected Coptic Patriarch of Egypt, the Sudan and Abyssinia. Since the passing of Kyrillos V early in 1927, feeling has run high over the question and 70 police were placed near the locality where the election was held in Cairo, but there was no disturbance.

Co-operation With Industry

"The commission act," continuing in the words of Commissioner

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

Building at Fort Wayne Has Unusual Accommodations

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—In reporting the opening of the new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Fairfield and Pierce avenues, this city, the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette described the church building, in part, as follows:

"The imposing church edifice is situated in one of the prettiest residential sections of Fort Wayne, one block south of Creighton on Fairfield Avenue. The large plot of ground faces 152 feet on Fairfield Avenue and 250 feet on Pierce Avenue. The building sets back 100 feet, allowing for a spacious and well-kept lawn, and is approached by steps 40 feet wide. Architecturally, the edifice is along classic lines, gaining its principal effect by the massive Ionic columns.

"On passing through the columns one steps into a large foyer which extends the full width of the building, and on either side are well-appointed cloakrooms. "Gaining the auditorium, one begins to realize a sense of spaciousness, soft harmonizing light, beautiful simplicity and comfort. The four Ionic columns are repeated at the end where is located the readers' desk. The whole massive interior is finished in ivory, with panels of taupe tan.

"In the large auditorium there are no pillars and the seats are arranged so that worshippers may have an

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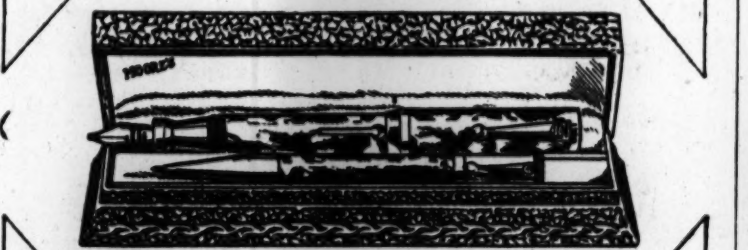
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to be handled by the Panama-Pacific grain elevator, backed by the city, arrived here. It was shipped from the mainland by car ferry and will be exported in the form of part cargoes on ships sailing out of Puget Sound. Operators of the elevator state that a continual stream of grain will flow through the elevator in future, most of it to Oriental markets.

English Believed Becoming Too Set

Purist Declared to Be Losing Standing, and Language Too Stiff

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—Prof. Kemp Malone, of Johns Hopkins University, at the meeting of the National Council of English Teachers, which has just closed here declared that normal schools, colleges and universities should give more instruction on the history of the English language. A knowledge of the development of the language is necessary in order to teach it properly and to understand the changes which occur, he said.

"The standing of the purist is low in the learned world today," says Professor Malone, "and his method of maintaining a standard form of speech would hardly be advocated by any competent linguist."

Differences in speech which prevailed in the development of the English language, he said, are disappearing and we are confronted with the danger of absolute uniformity of speech.

Prof. James Molly Manford, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, advocated a joint meeting of the National Council of English Teachers with the American Language Association. Societies of poets, journalists, essayists and popular writers should be invited to take part in the program and drama, art and dancing should be included, he said.

Wellesley Broadens Its Scope of Helpful Alumnae Agencies

Original Teachers' Agency, Now Bureau of Occupations, Evidences Widening of Field of Occupations for Women

Successive changes at Wellesley College from the original "Teacher's Registry," which was counted sufficient to take care of the only vocational ambition likely to be entertained by Wellesley girls, to "appointment bureau," and, finally, to "bureau of occupations," indicates the broadening vocational horizon of alumnae since the early days of the college.

From 1908 to 1911, after the simple "Teacher's Registry" had become inadequate to care for the alumnae needs, a movement sponsored by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston and the Association of Collegiate Alumnae encouraged women to enter other fields than teaching. In 1913 the "Teacher's Registry" became the "appointment bureau," dealing in placements for "teaching and other positions."

In 1918 pamphlets were issued setting forth not only occupations open to women, but also courses at college which directly or indirectly led up to them; in 1921, by a change of the "appointment bureau" to the "bureau of occupations" the task was again amplified to include not only the placing of seniors and alumnae but the accumulation of data for vocational advice of many kinds.

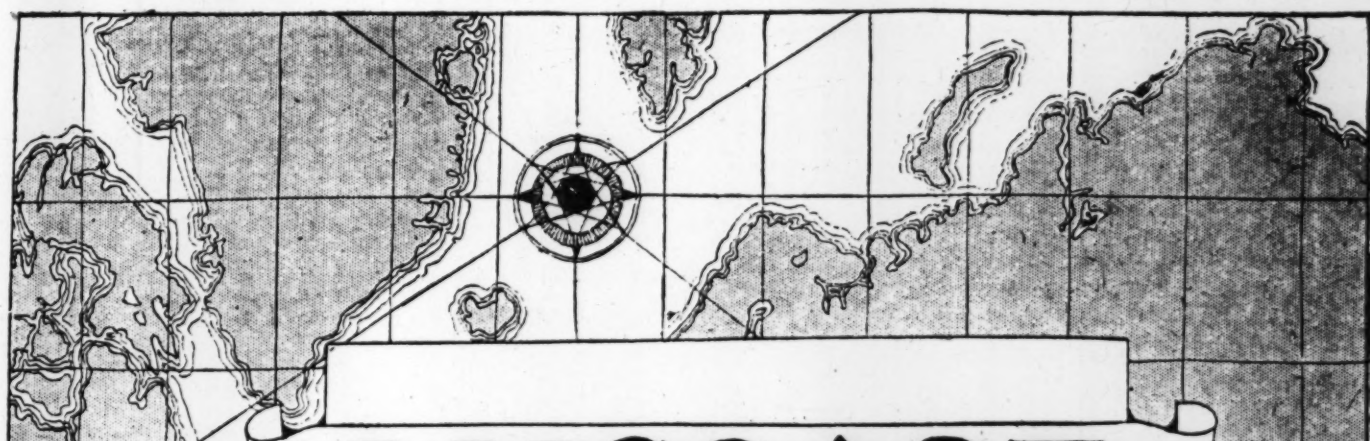
Progress today is to be found in the complex and studied organization which has now taken the place of these various registries in the form of a personnel bureau. While few of the larger women's colleges define their policies as other than academic, most of them—and Wellesley is among the number—recognize that their alumnae are engaged

in many varieties of work, and that an astonishingly small number are unemployed or unmarried. With this thought, Wellesley has composed a board comprising the president of the college, the dean, the recorder, its personnel director and others in order that all the facts concerning a student's ability and qualifications may be brought to bear upon her choice of career.

The central repository of the board is the personnel bureau, which accumulates such records as scholarship, honors, psychological test, contacts, and extracurricular activities—everything which tends to promote sympathetic placing and vocational advice. These records, together with a personal interview with each student, provide a sound basis for constructive advancement in the field of individual endeavor. An interesting result of work already accomplished is shown by the class of 1928, whose graduates were tabulated by statistics as having elected no less than 23 types of professions, ranging from commercial art and diplomatic service through banking and salesmanship.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Emma S. Kiley, Forest Hills, N. Y.; Mrs. P. L. Lovell, Janesville, Wis.; Mrs. Margaret Tuttle Welch, Stamford, Conn.; Miss Katherine L. Stevens, Topeka, Kan.; W. V. Norton, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. W. V. Norton, San Francisco, Calif.



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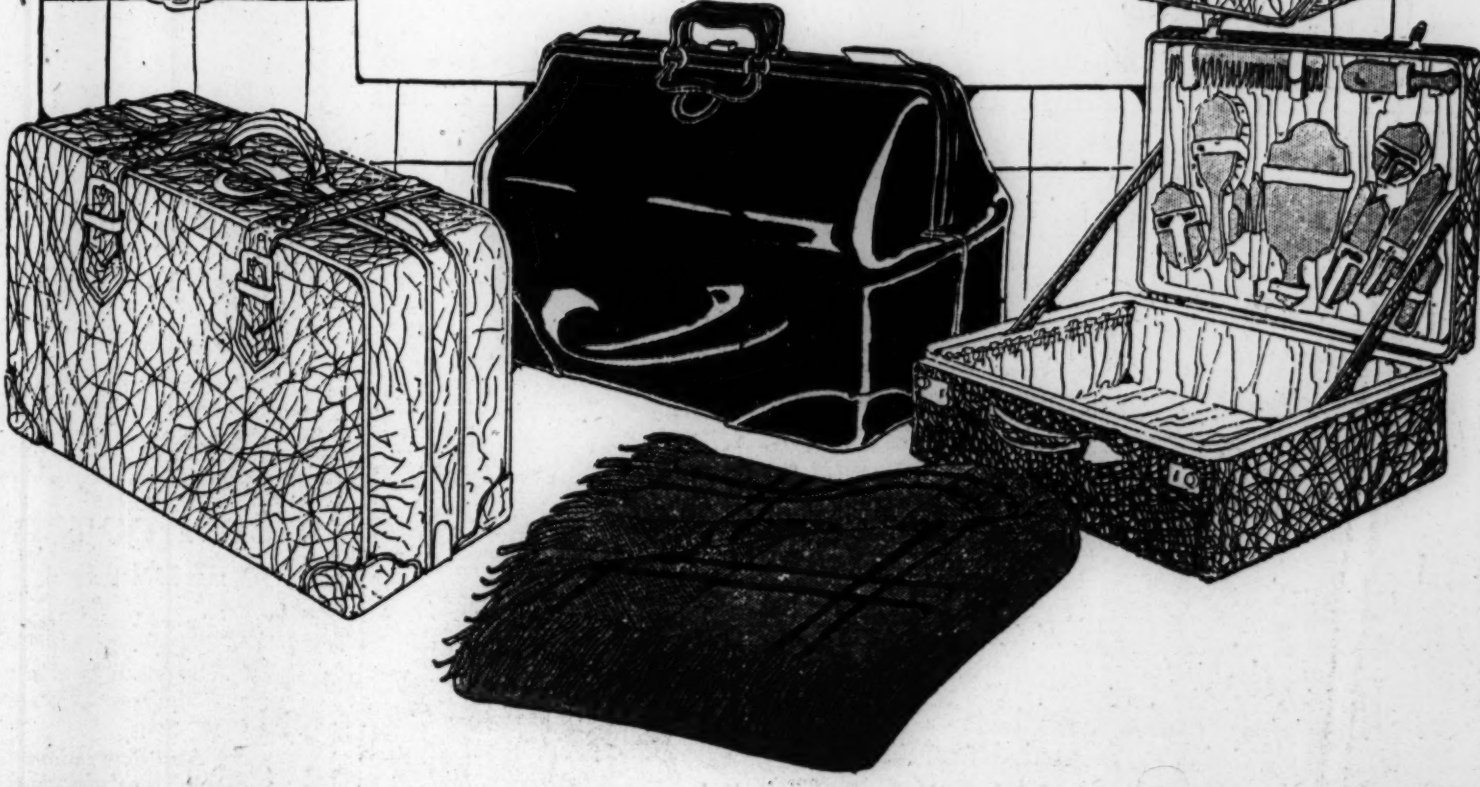
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Woman's Leather Hat Box, \$25

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

"BIG TEN" MUST OBEY THE RULES

Only Exception in Eligibility Is Made in Case of the Service Schools

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Football teams which play members of the "Big Ten" must adhere strictly to the eligibility rules of the Intercollegiate Conference, it was decided at a joint meeting of the faculty representatives and the athletic directors here. Track and field and baseball schedules were announced and championship meets in other sports awarded. More than a dozen meetings of various groups were held. An exception in the eligibility requirement was made in the case of the two service schools, the United States Military Academy at West Point and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Any Conference team wishing to play these institutions may do so without interference, even if they do not observe the rule against a player taking part in more than three years of college or university football. It was found that University of Notre Dame, whose standing had been questioned, does not violate the "Big Ten" code.

West Point was represented here by Lieut.-Col. Roger Alexander, Col. W. C. Sweeney, Major Fleming and Coach Capt. L. M. Jones. No action was taken in the case of M. W. McLain '31, University of Iowa, and A. M. Holman '31, Ohio State University, football players, and H. E. Foster '30, University of Wisconsin, basketball player, whose eligibility has been questioned. Their cases have been put up to the eligibility committee, it was stated. Northwestern University was awarded the conference championship outdoor track and field events, to be held at Dyche Stadium, Evanston, Ill., May 24 and 25. Iowa got the indoor championships for its Field House at Iowa City, March 3 and 9. The swimming championships are to be held at University of Chicago, March 15 and 16. Ohio State University got the tennis meet for May 23 and 24 at Columbus, O. Wrestling will be held by Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., March 15. University of Illinois is to hold the fencing and gymnastics at Champaign, March 8 and 9. The golf goes to University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite of the Coaches Committee, succeeding J. M. Phelan of Purdue, Coach R. E. Hanley of Northwestern proposed that football players wear numbers on their chests as well as their backs. This would make it more interesting for the public, he said. The rule has proved popular for track and field meets, he stated. Action on this proposal is to be taken next September prior to the opening of the football season. It was decided that visiting football teams should change their jerseys when their colors too closely resemble those of the home team, causing confusion to officials and the public. Colors to be worn at each game to be specified at the September meeting.

Bulldogs Defeat Boston Tigers, 3-1

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W	T	L	For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	5	1	3	20	16	11
Boston	4	2	2	12	10	8
Springfield	3	3	1	15	9	7
Newark	2	2	3	12	15	6
New Haven	2	2	3	12	15	6
Providence	2	1	3	11	14	5

RESULT FRIDAY
Newark 3, Boston 1.

A 20-minute lapse upon the part of the Boston Tigers gave an alert Philadelphia team a three-goal lead which they were unable to overcome. The Tigers in the next two sessions and the final score ended 3 to 1. The Tigers lost an opportunity to narrow the margin of the Philadelphia Arrows, Canadian-American Hockey League leaders. The Newark team, Sprague Cleghorn, former Ottawa, Canada, and Boston, was presented with a trophy emblematic of appreciation from his Boston friends before the game.

The Tigers played with a disorganized lineup due to the absence of Mackey on the defense and Waite in center. Waite scored first after six minutes of play with a long shot that Rheame ducked, thinking it would pass over the top of the net. The second goal came after two minutes in the third period when Loucks beat Lamontagne with a hard angle shot. The Tigers more than held their own throughout the remainder of the game, but were unable to score. Burke did score but the play was called back. The goalies had plenty to do with Lamontagne outshooting Rheame with three spectacular saves of close-in shots. The contest was exceptionally clean for the C.-A. H. L. with only 11 penalties. The brand of hockey was not of the highest although there was action throughout. The summary:

NEWARK
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Calgary Trying to Revive Hockey

Efforts Being Made to Bring Amateurs Up to Standard of Play Expected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALGARY, Alta.—Good hockey, probably, will continue to be just a memory to the fans of Calgary, Alta., according to developments since the coming of the first ice on Nov. 26. This city, once the home of the Calgary Tigers, vigorous contenders for professional honors in the old Western and Prairie leagues, and once even in the contest for the battered Stanley Cup, seems to have been pretty thoroughly combed of all available material by the minor leagues, especially those of California and the Pacific Coast. As a consequence, the local fans may have to be satisfied with the amateur variety, and not of any too high a standard at that. The Calgary Tigers, former owners of the local franchise in the Prairie League, have made commendable efforts to develop a four-team amateur league in Alberta to comprise Edmonton, Calgary, the University of Alberta and Drumheller, but they seem to have started too late for all available talent in Edmonton had already been signed up by teams in her local league. At any rate, the northern city seems quite satisfied to stay the way it is, thereby also making it next to impossible for the university to enter.

Four-Team Schedule
However, the Calgary promoters are going ahead with another venture in the way of a four-team schedule which should meet with more success as it is confined to southern Alberta and therefore will not have such a handicap of distance. This league will probably have entries from Drumheller and High River, as well as two local teams, the Ogden Maroons and another club as yet unnamed. The Ogden Maroons have played together for several seasons and include some individually brilliant stickhandlers. They still seem to be lacking in proper coordination. In addition, the prospects for the club being formed by Messrs. Helmer and Stewart seem little better. Promising juniors have been promptly snapped up by the minor professional leagues, and the youngsters and veterans who are left are chiefly those who have failed to make the grade with the club.

Financial support is still doubtful in spite of the added interest provided by the outside clubs. However, the promoters feel that the time should be ripe for making a start after the inactivity of last season, as they consider that the fans have had ample time to forget the old Calgary brand of hockey which was enacted for them in the old days.

Juniors Strongest
Calgary's strongest chance for honors would seem to be approaching in the junior class, and her representatives should be able to give a good account of themselves in the struggles for the Abbott Cup and the Robertson Memorial Trophy. The race this season, in marked contrast to other years, when reliance was placed upon all-star teams, has been cut down to three strong junior clubs, the Jimmies and the Shamrocks, who have kept their lineups practically intact for many seasons, and the Canadian Falcons, who were the all-stars last season. It is a toss-up which of them shall retain the honor of meeting the Patricias of Regina, the traditional opponent.

Calgary is pleased with the records of those juniors whom it has trained in the past, and who have left for the

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Wray D. Brown IS RANKED NO. 1

Heads the Missouri Valley Tennis Association Singles List

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Wray D. Brown, leading St. Louis player and candidate for the 1928 United States Davis Cup team, was given first place in the official men's singles ranking of the Missouri Valley Tennis Association, according to the list just completed by the ranking committee, of which Karl H. Hodge, St. Louis, is chairman. Brown has been at the top of the men's singles list since 1926, when he succeeded Brian L. C. Norton, former South African star.

During the past season Brown won the Iowa State title at Des Moines, and followed by retaining the singles championship of the Missouri Valley section. His tournament record in this city, Brown also won the St. Louis District and Triple A Club honors, finishing the season without defeat.

DeWitt Does Best
The second position in the singles was awarded to Harris E. Coggeshall of Des Moines, Grinnell College, and Missouri Valley Conference champion. By winning the Missouri State title at Kansas City the Des Moines player was named ahead of Fred D. Royer, Tulsa, who is No. 3 in the list. Royer won the Kansas and Oklahoma State events, as well as the Arkansas Valley championship. He is a former Missouri Valley Conference titleholder. In the 1927 ranking Coggeshall was four and Royer nine.

Of the other seven men in the first list, Royer was the Kansas State titleholder. In the 1927 ranking Coggeshall was four and Royer nine. Of the other seven men in the first list, Royer was the Kansas State titleholder. In the 1927 ranking Coggeshall was four and Royer nine.

Williams to Enter Games
YACOVER, C. (P)—Arrangements have been completed for the participation of Percy Williams, Olympic champion, in the 100-yard dash at the 1928 Olympic games at New York Feb. 9. Under present plans, Williams will run only in the 100-yard dash, and will not compete in the 200-yard dash. He plans to compete also at Toronto and Montreal and perhaps at Boston and other United States cities as well.

Rifle Team Attracts 109
NEWARK, N. J. (P)—Although collegiate rifle shooting lacks a gallery, 109 students, more than one-third of the total membership, reported

RADIO

INTERFERENCE SOLUTION NOW BIG PROBLEM

By-Product of Radio Sets Into Place as Highly Specialized Art

In the onward sweep of radio the entire industry has been struggling to keep its production keyed up to a point where the market could be satisfactorily taken care of. Time for the careful consideration of many accompanying problems has been lacking.

Radio can be likened to the automobile, only it is a method of transporting mental objects by sound in the form of music and words. Like the automobile industry, the production of cars for years required everyone's attention. The roads were pretty bad in the earliest days; in fact, have only been good in the last few years. Good roads followed the demand for them caused by a huge riding market.

Today we see radio sets in such numbers that the demand for better radio "roads" is starting to assume tremendous proportions. The ether is the radio road. The new allocations are the result of this demand for better radio "roads." But still there are millions of imperfections on these new roads which must be ironed out before smooth, satisfying radio transportation can be achieved. These imperfections may be entitled "interference" or "man-made static."

Local Static Problem
Regular static offers its problems, but is being overcome to a great degree by cleared channels and increased power. Local interference or man-made static is, however, a "horse of another color," and its overcoming has for the most part been totally neglected.

With 5,000,000 receivers in operation, the listening public will be its first thrill of just hearing music, has suddenly realized that many undesired noises are spoiling reception. Practically all of these are caused by local electrical machinery, such as motors, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, refrigerators, oil burners, hair driers, fans, sign flashers and all other electrical apparatus.

It has been the privilege of the Tobe Deutschmann Company of Canton, Mass., to have foreseen the need of attacking this opponent of good radio reception, and to have spent the last few years in preparing for this problem, at a time when no one thought it would amount to anything at all.

The result is, that they are completely equipped to meet problems of radio interference with several perfected pieces of apparatus, known as "Filterettes," and an engineering staff capable of running down the causes and designing special apparatus for unusual situations.

Example of Interference
One example of interference producing, which will be readily appreciated by residents of cities and towns living near the main streets where there are electric signs flashing, is the noise of sign flashers that actuate these signs. One of these devices is shown in the accompanying photograph along with the Filterette, designed to subdue it. Without a filter this machine transmits a steady noise which makes reception next to impossible for hundreds of yards around. With the filter in place reception becomes normal.

No one who has not lived with this problem night and day for a while can appreciate its importance. Every power and light company is eagerly seeking co-operation as they want to sell electric current, and interfering machinery brings them constant complaints. Real estate operators cannot have satisfied tenants when the radio reception is improved by noises from oil burners, iceless refrigerators and elevators.

As a step in this new field of radio endeavor, the Tobe Deutschmann Company is starting a little paper, the Filterette, dedicated to the annihilation of man-made static. It is planned as a help to every radio listener, retailer, real estate operator, service man, power company, and all others whom man-made static affects. They are offering a free advisory service on interference problems and will be glad to hear from any of our readers.

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Down through the years, from the very beginning of Radio, Victoreen has kept ahead of its time. Developments from the Victoreen Laboratories are constantly advanced announcements of radical improvements in radio reception.

The new Victoreen Circuit for 1929 eclipses all past achievements. It combines unparalleled sensitivity, selectivity and tone quality.

Perfected A. C. Operation

Until you have heard and used a 1929 A. C. Victoreen you cannot realize what a wonderful receiver it is. Sensitive that you have never heard before, together with all the old favorites, are at your instant command.

The heart of this master circuit is the Victoreen Super Transformer, vastly improved for 1929. It is a genuine 1.5 of 1 per cent. In fact, the Victoreen Circuit contains improvements far ahead of its time.

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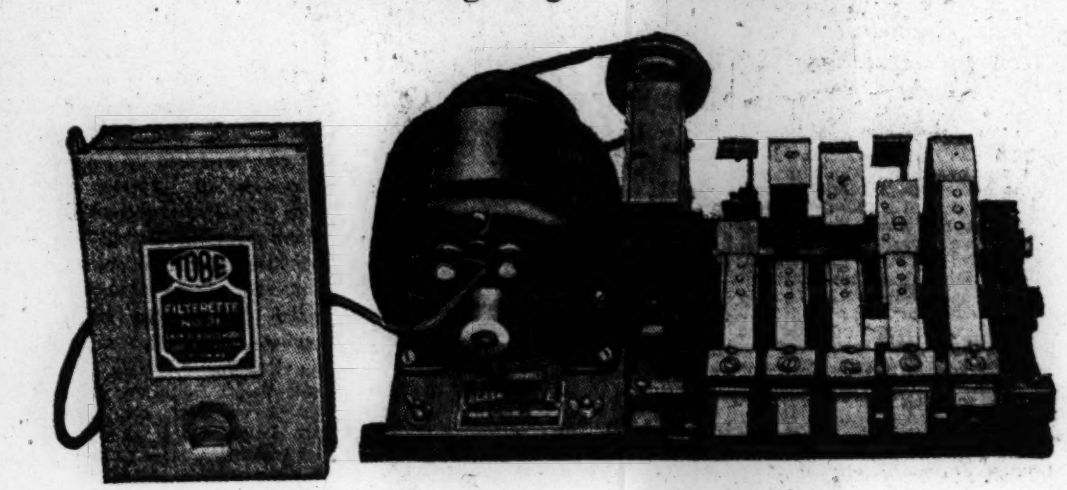
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The Simplicity of Solving a Seemingly Difficult Problem Like a Noisy Sign Flasher is Realized When It Merely Calls for Three Connections to a Special Filter, as Shown Above.

Radio Notes

DELE VASA, soprano, and Oliver Smith, tenor, will be featured during the Sonora Hour on Thursday, Dec. 13, as well as the popular piano duo, Muriel Pollock and Constance Mering.

Miss Vasa and Mr. Smith will sing a duet from "Romeo and Juliet," of Gounod. As a solo Miss Vasa will give "Addio del Passato" from "La Traviata."

A special two-piano arrangement of "Dancing Tambourine" has been made for Muriel Pollock and Constance Mering. Another two-piano number is the Rachmaninoff Waltz from Suite No. 2.

The Sonora Symphony Orchestra will open the hour with Debussy's "Goddess of the Sea," and will be completed with other selections by the orchestra, with popular or light selections by the male trio, the Mayfair House Salon Orchestra, and the Picadors.

The program will be broadcast directly from the recording laboratories of the Sonora Phonograph Company in New York City at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, through the following stations: System: WABC, WOR, WNAE, WFBL, WFAN, WCAO, WKRC, WGH, WBBM, KMBC, WSPD, WHK, WLBW, WMAL, WKWB and WJAS.

The latest work of Granville English, young American composer, has been dedicated to "Seiblering's Own" tenor, James Melton. "Ceasing to Care," is the name of the song written specially for Mr. Melton, which he will sing in the weekly program of the Seiblering Singers over a coast-to-coast network of the NBC on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time or 6 o'clock Pacific time.

Another tenor solo will be heard in the same program—Toselli's "Serenade." The entracte from Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta," and an old minstrel song, "Susan Jane," have been specially arranged for the male quartet.

The two-piano team, Ohman and Arden, will again be heard in display of their technical skill; offering this week the appropriate title, "Try and Play It."

Stations associated with the NBC for this program include WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAF, WCHS, WPI, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WJW, WSAI, KSD, WOV, WDAF, KVOO, WFOA, KPRC, WOAL, KOA, WTMJ, WCCA, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT, KGO, KGW, KOMO KFI, KHQ and KYW.

Divided into four sections, the Standard Symphony Hour of Thursday evening, Dec. 13, over the NBC, will be devoted to the music of Poland. This concert features the selections which are explained during the morning school program, the same day.

The program:
Polish Dance Music
Polish Mazurka.....Chopin
Minute in G.....Chopin
Military Polonaise.....Chopin
Valse Caprice.....Chopin
Prelude.....Chopin
Short Waltz in Chopin and Polish Music
Concerto (Movement).....Chopin
Non-National Polish Music
Swedish Processional March.....Scharwenka
Guitarre.....Moszkowski
Legende.....Wienlawski
Whirling Dervishes.....Godowsky
Overture.....Montusko
Nocturne.....Chopin
Minute Waltz.....Chopin
Military Polonaise.....Chopin

The Standard Symphony Hour will

Canada Appoints Radio Commission

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ottawa
A ROYAL commission has been appointed to investigate the whole question of radio-casting in Canada, and especially to inquire into the relative merits of radio-casting in privately owned stations or by stations operated on the basis of provincial or national ownership.

The commission consists of Sir John Aird, president of the Bank of Commerce; Charles A. Bowman, editor of the Ottawa Citizen, and Augustin Frigon, director Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal. They will consult with the provincial governments and also visit the United States, England, and France, and make their report to the next session of Parliament.

The program will be broadcast through KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO and KFI.

The homecoming of Bellini will be the next in the series of dramatic incidents in the lives of great composers to be broadcast over stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time.

This series is broadcast through WABC, WNAE, WFBL, WFAN, WCAO, WKRC, WGH, KMBC, WSPD, WHK, WLBW, WMAL, WJAS, WDAE, WWO, KMOX, KOIL and WKWB.

Vaughn de Leath, one of the foremost contralto crooners of characteristic songs, will be guest artist with the Champion Sparkers over a coast-to-coast network of the NBC on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Miss de Leath will present "Good Little Boy," "If You Want a Rainbow," and Deppen's appealing melody, "Comin' Home." A saxophone trio appropriately chooses Johnston's "We Three" as its contribution, and Kern's "Wild Rose" is offered by a violin soloist.

The Champion Sparkers will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WKW, KYW, WREN, WJR and WRHM.

Another experiment in unique vocal presentations, four contraltos, will be heard through the NBC, headed by WEAF, on Thursday night, Dec. 13, when the "Contraltos" give their first program of songs from the classics and semi-classics at 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time.

This will be the first time such a blending of voices has been attempted, and is offered now in the belief that radio reproduction presents a unique field for this group. Their special arrangements will not be all in unison, but will contain some unusual part-music in which the four voices will blend to singular advantage.

LEAGUE RADIO EXPERIMENTS SUCCESSFUL

Geneva Radiocasts Through PCLL, Dutch Short Wave Station

GENEVA—Ninety-two reports have been sent to Geneva concerning the reception of the six experimental radiocasts of the League Secretariat during May and June of this year. The reports came from the following districts: The European continent and the British Isles (seven reports); the Mediterranean Basin, northern Africa, Asia Minor and Arabia (11); South Africa, East Africa and the southern Indian Ocean (16); British India (9); the Dutch Indies (32); Japan and Annam (2); Australia and New Zealand (2); United States and Canada (10); Latin America (3).

The quality of reception was in 7 cases bad, in 18 cases fair, in 29 cases good, in 38 cases excellent.

On the whole, therefore, the results were favorable, although for some reasons not yet fully understood the same radiocasting has sometimes been received clearly in one region and badly in another, and with varying results by listeners even in the same region. The Dutch East Indies and the region formed by South Africa, East Africa and the Southern Indian Ocean yielded the best results. In this latter region on Mauritius Island the local radiocasting station has often been able to relay speeches sent out from Geneva on three different days.

Further attempts will be made to reach the American continent (North and South), Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and for the forthcoming tests the Secretariat hopes that the collaboration of press and wireless operators which is so indispensable to the success of the experiment.

These trials were made with the help of the Dutch Station PTT which placed its short wave station at Kootwijk at the disposal of the Secretariat and of the telephone companies of Switzerland and Germany who permitted the use of their lines between Geneva and Holland. An office of the Secretariat was fitted up as a studio and was able to make direct connections with the station at Kootwijk, which in turn radiocast the speeches made at Geneva.

This station is usually announced by the letters PCLL. Its wavelength is 18.4 meters.

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City Planners Broaden Activity to Prevent Crowding in Country

Good Roads and Ease of Transport, Says New York Report, Contribute to Growing Congestion in the Suburban Areas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Findings which may broaden the scope of all of the city planning work now being carried on throughout the United States have just been made public by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, which is nearing the completion of a five-year investigation of this subject.

City planning, the directors of the survey conclude, cannot be limited to cities. Suburban areas, they found, must be included and programs made for the control of future physical development of a community. If the city planning work is confined to the corporate limits of a municipality, the report indicates, it may result in adjacent development of undesirable conditions which the city plan was devised to obviate.

The report also holds that certain types of rapid transit lines tend to congest rather than to distribute the population of suburban sections.

Sees Country Getting Crowded
Dealing with the situation in New York, the report issues a warning that the suburban areas may become as badly overcrowded as the present congested areas in the city unless adequate preventive measures are taken. The present general movement of the population toward the suburbs is desirable from the point of regional distribution of population and can help to form a more healthful area, the report adds.

In view of this movement, it declares, the suburban area must be planned to prevent overcrowding of the land and badly constructed dwellings. If this is not done, it says, the present decentralization of population "may in time mean nothing more than the transfer of population from already deteriorated areas to new areas where the same defective conditions will be repeated."

The report advocates not only the preservation of sufficient space for purposes of recreation in the suburban districts, but larger areas permanently reserved for cultivation.

How Motors Add to Suburbs
The motorcar is singled out as one of the factors encouraging suburban growth. At the same time, it is emphasized that badly planned or badly paved highways, by reducing the advantages to be enjoyed in the ownership of the motorcar, are impediments to suburban development. Badly planned rapid transit lines are also considered an obstacle.

"When new lines of transportation are built closely parallel to the old lines, they do something to distribute population because they provide new daily carrying capacity along existing channels of movement," the report continues. "But they thus encourage strips of close development similar in basic character to that found in the block in the center of the city."

"They do not encourage the suburban type of development, so much as would lines run through neighborhoods where none already exist and where more open land is available."

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Britain Urged to Face Problem of School Books
Education to Include Mastery of Printed Word and Library Systems
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—"Our first and fundamental recommendation is simple. It is that more books and better books shall be available for children in the elementary schools." This is the recommendation in the report of the Board of Education which has for two years been inquiring into the question of the selection and provision of books for the elementary schools. It was no simple undertaking. The investigation raised problems which, in the words of the committee, are numerous, momentous and sometimes difficult.

The committee say there are three things which it is not unreasonable to expect before the child's education in school has ended, namely: children should obtain such a familiarity with their mother tongue as will enable them to interpret correctly ideas within their range, and simply and clearly to express their own; they should form the habit of using books as sources of information, so that, later in life, they may be the masters of the printed word, not its slaves or its dupes; and they should acquire some feeling for what is noble in literature, and find in it a food for their imaginations and a tonic for their characters.

The committee find that in a number of areas the expenditure on books is seriously inefficient and that in consequence many of the schools are inadequately supplied. But probably the most serious criticism made in the report is in connection with the use of the Bible. While many authorities are prepared to supply a Bible for the use of each child, there appear to be others that provide

scarcely more than one Bible for each class.
The committee recommended that authorities should look afresh into the whole question and increase the financial allowance for books in schools. The committee emphasize the importance of providing adequate accommodation for the school library. The older pupils should be encouraged to consult works of reference both in the school library and in any available public library; they should be taught to make regular use of the books in the school library and its method of classification should be explained to them.

TROPICAL ISLAND YIELDS BIG NUGGET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The steamer Montoro has arrived from New Guinea, carrying 12,000 ounces of gold, in addition to a nugget weighing 210 ounces. The nugget is probably the largest yet discovered in New Guinea.

The population on the several New Guinea fields is still very small, owing to the cost of proceeding to the auriferous areas, and operating there. Officials of the Commonwealth Government have all along advised that miners proceeding to the scene should possess from \$500 to \$1000. They have to fly from the coast to the fields, over forest and mountain range, where landings are impossible.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FOR DANISH SHIPBUILDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—The Danish shipbuilding firm of Burmeister & Wain, Copenhagen, which was a pioneer in large ocean-going motor vessels, has now so many orders on hand that it has been found expedient to materially increase its capital.

The London firm of Helbert Wagg & Co. has agreed to take over the new shares, amounting to 7,000,000 crowns, to be issued at 105, which corresponds fairly accurately with the present exchange of 113, from which an anticipated dividend of 8 per cent for the current year will in due course have to be deducted.

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Paper From Palms Is Mexican Project

Plans Follow Guatemalan Success in Utilization of Waste Banana Plants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Plans for giving Mexico another new industry by using banana palms to manufacture paper and cloth are being studied by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

The Ministry believes that first quality paper and good cloth can be made from these palms, which are useless for fruit production after they have yielded one crop. There is an abundance of such palms in the banana growing districts of Mexico and these have hitherto been of no use other than for fuel. The Ministry has been encouraged in its plans for making use of these useless banana palms by the success of a French company in Guatemala, which has undertaken a similar exploitation there. This firm is making excellent paper from the pulp and good cloth from the fibre of the barren palms.

GUARD GETS AID IN AIR
WASHINGTON (AP)—Change of the ratio of three service and five training planes to four service and four training planes for National Guard air corps units has been authorized by Secretary Davis.

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House and Garden

Designing the Home Grounds—II

Dividing the Lot

By EGBERT HANS

Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Design and Regional Planning

A PLOT of grass, regardless of size or outline, edged with flowers and surrounded by shrubs and trees is a garden. With this basic conception we can safely elaborate and give free rein to our imagination. We cannot, however, draw the pattern of our outdoor home without deciding whether we shall adopt the "formal" or the "informal" design of gardening.

It seems obvious that an unsymmetrical house closely fitting an irregular surface and built of indigenous material requires an informal landscape treatment. Such houses, however, are rare.

In fact, the man of prehistoric days may have been the only home owner who could afford to bring the informal garden right up to his "front door." Nature designed and built his house. But modern man building a house that stands square, drawing straight lines and modeling level surfaces for use and comfort must make some form of harmonious transition into this disturbance of a landscape of flowing lines.

The best transition medium is the formal outdoor terrace upon which the living room or porch opens, preferably on the same level, which gives an opportunity for a retaining wall and steps at the outer edge. On the small lot this terrace may be a paved garden with rock plants between the flagstones and surrounded by a clipped hedge. The retaining wall, if rock plants are planted between the stones, is a vertical garden bed and the steps offer many opportunities for attractive treatment.

Variety in Levels
Moreover, different levels make variety. Home builders should remember that the cellar excavation dirt can, without extra cost, be spread where it will create this interest of different levels, while on a sloping piece of ground one may move earth from one part to another to form new contours.

Our first and most important consideration after this is to secure an open expanse that will respond to our instinctive search for the horizon. In other words, from a strategic point, as the living room window or the terrace, we draw a line to the farthest end of the lot and we call this the center line or axis line of our open lawn. This open lawn will be surrounded on all sides, except the house side, by shrubs and trees to give it the needed inclosure—but there must be no serious interference along the axis line up to the far end shrubs; remember that a flower garden or even a flower bed in the foreground and along this line would arrest our view right there and cheat our vision out of that which lies beyond.

Let us now suppose that the lot is so narrow that this open lawn with the shrubs required to inclose it take up the whole width. In that case our flower beds must be located on either side of the axis line and in front of the shrubs and trees which thus form the background for the flowers and screen the three boundaries of the lot (Fig. 1), while our view line remains open.

The shrub plantation will have an irregular outline, especially on the lawn side, so that bays or breaks of different sizes are created and in these bays the flowers will find their place—beds irregular in outline and varying in width.

We have arrived at our basic conception of a garden: a plot of grass edged with flowers and surrounded by shrubs and trees.

Same Idea for Formal Lines
While for the small lot I would prefer this informal treatment, having reconciled the house to the ground by means of a terrace, the same arrangement can be worked out along formal lines. In that case the three-sided inclosure around the lot may be a straight clipped hedge with such elaborations in outline or breaks as may seem fit. The flower beds will then, of course, be straight and follow equidistantly the hedge line. The width of the flower beds will depend on and be in proportion to the width of the expanse.

Our plot of grass now becomes a rectangle or square. If the lot is deep you might select a point on the center line well into the second half, and establish at that point a cross axis line or a line running at right angles with the main line. This spot may be marked with an unobtrusive feature, such as a gazing globe or bird bath that will not break up our view line emphasized above.

But this cross axis line should have a reason for being and should lead

to a seat or an arbor at each end—plotted in a setback of the hedge. These two axis lines can further be defined by narrow lines of stepping stones, which at the crossing would broaden into a square, circle or other symmetrical form. The plan should be consistent. Do not put a pool of irregular outline in a formal treatment, nor a symmetrical pool in an irregular space.

Let there be a solid inclosure with a definite opening to lead you from formally to informally.

The Secluded Outdoor Room
Let us now consider the place where the open lawn does not take up the full width of the lot and find out where we can draw one or more of those separate little gardens where you have to go to, pass through a gate and may feel completely secluded from the world.

First there is the space between the lot line and the house available because we placed the house on the side and not in the center of the lot. Here is an opportunity for a real outdoor room. Small as it may have to be, it can and must be perfect in all its details.

This outdoor room need not depend on an abundance of plants and flowers for its beauty. An agreeable pattern of carefully selected and placed flagstones, with dainty rock plants between the crevices that do not mind being stepped upon, will make the walks and steps into objects of art. Along the edges of soft carpet of the most perfect turf such as creeping bent, with its velvety texture, will delight you as does an Oriental rug, and may be edged by low, compact flowers of one kind, such as heliotrope or ageratum.

A well-clipped hedge—for there must be walls around our outdoor room—gives the impression of flexible yet sturdy architecture. At the corners and intersections the pyramidal arbutus stands supreme.

How about that space back of the

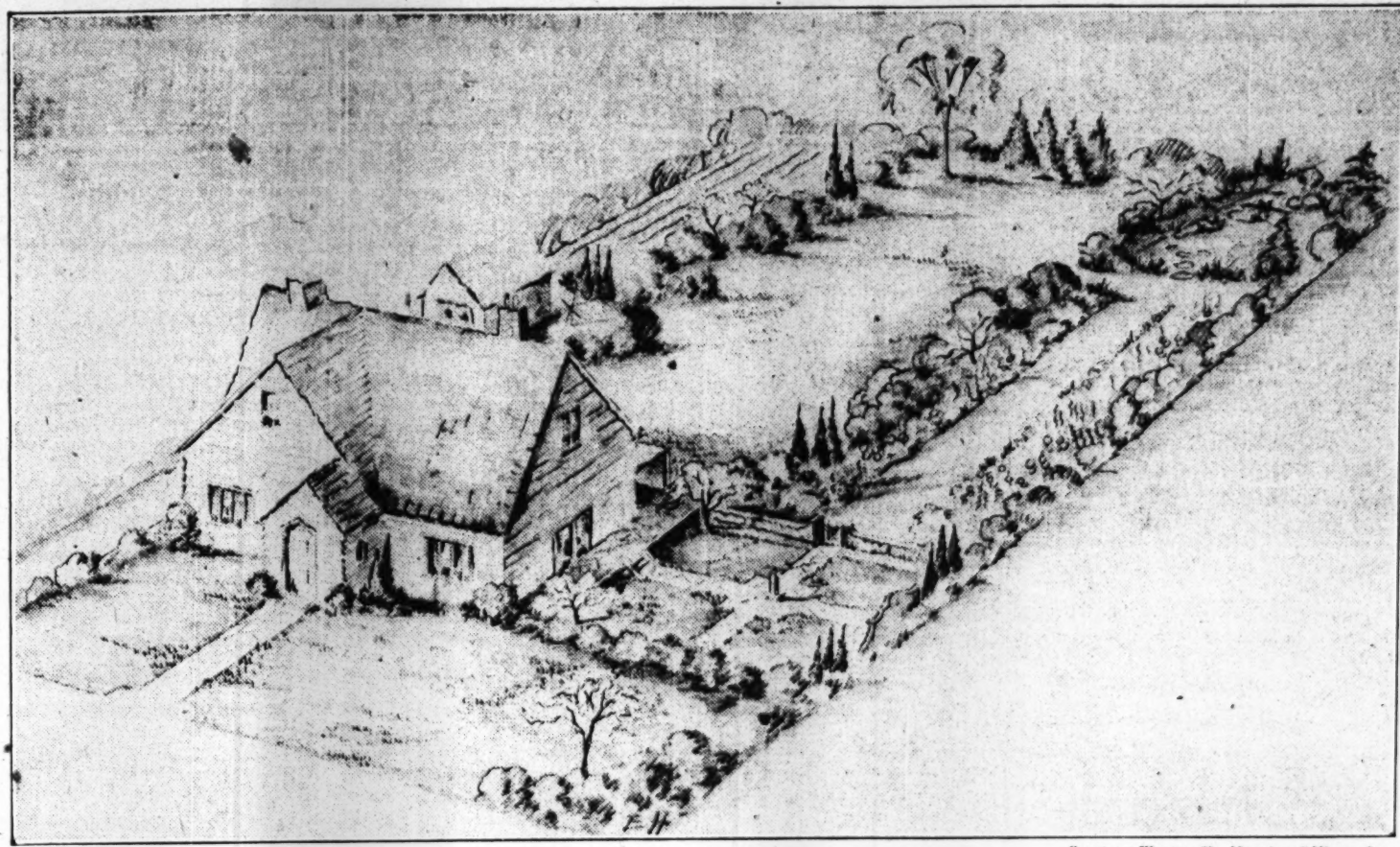


Fig. 2—Five Garden Areas Within the Home Area Are Shown Without Breaking Up the Open Lawn, and Forming One Unit Linked by a Continuous Walk Circuit.

tion of the outdoor room garden, breaking through the hedge by means of a well-designed gate.

The background on one side will be the lawn screen planting—on the other side it will be the lot line planting which privacy demands anyhow. What a pleasant surprise it would be if at the end of the garden we should be invited by an obvious opening in the planting to step into a rock garden in the corner of the lot, from whence another opening will bring us into the lawn.

Last but not necessarily least, the vegetable garden claims attention. How about that space back of the

Growing Ferns Under Glass

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

FERNS delight in a warm, humid atmosphere. This is not always easy to attain in a dwelling

heated by a hot air furnace or by a modern steam heating system. Fortunately atmospheric effects suitable for these plants can be made possible by the confinement of woe specimens of native ferns under glass.

A miniature greenhouse offers the necessary condition for the successful growth of ferns under glass in an otherwise unfavorable location. Here in a comparatively limited space it is possible for these small plants to receive an even degree of humidity. With light, heat and change of air, ferns of the right sort flourish much better under glass than they do without cover. This miniature greenhouse will at the same time lend a cheerful note to the window-sill.

The glass cases are easily obtained. A rectangular aquarium is just the thing to use. A fish globe may also be used; in fact, any glass container with a glass lid is suitable for this purpose.

In Preparing
In preparing a case, cover the bottom to the depth of one inch with gravel, leaf mold, soil and bits of rock or small stones. Cover the stones with moss; this can be held in place by the use of invisible hairpins.

There are a number of varieties of ferns for this purpose that can be had at any florist's. Should the case be so small as to admit of only one variety, by all means choose Camptosorus. This plant, while grown under glass, will remain green from the tip of each shoot to the base of the plant. When grown in such confined humidity this plant will live for years. When a dash of color is wanted, variety is one of the most popular plants for this purpose. The foliage of this plant is very attractive and undoubtedly more so when tipped with small scarlet berries. The keeping qualities of these berries are quite wonderful. They last from 10 to 12 months. Wintergreen can also be used for this purpose. These plants can be had from any dealer in wild plants.

Sprinkle
After the plants are arranged in the case sprinkle the plants just enough to make the soil damp. Put on the glass lid and place the case in a light but not too sunny a window. Thus with little effort anyone can transfer a window into a miniature garden which will lend a certain charm during the winter months.

The care of plants in a case is much less than is required for open culture. All one has to do is to spray the plants once in 10 days, using a rubber spray sprinker for this purpose. Every day it will be well to lift the cover for a few minutes in order to change the atmosphere. Sometimes when the glass does not fit tightly, sufficient air may enter to change the atmosphere without removing the lid. Condensation of moisture on the lid should not be permitted.

A Rose or Two

A well regulated home should never be without a few roses. Flower buyers should never feel that they must necessarily buy them by the dozen. Your florist will be happy to sell you one, three or five; so do not feel that such a purchase is too small. Three of the lovely yellow Joanna Hill or Golden Pernet in a somber corner of your living room may add just the touch of color you need. A pale room with a neutral background of tan or gray furnishes an ideal spot for a vase of red roses, such as E. G. Hill or the deep pink Premier Supreme or Tallman's Rose Hill, one of Columbia's best beloved offspring, is charming arranged in a pewter vase or a lovely piece of gray-blue pottery.

Since the rose is the "Queen of Flowers," no vase is too elegant to hold her, but should always be remembered that the bloom is the real

decoration and the container should always be secondary. It would be poor taste to lose the loveliness of Gaily, Tallman or Korde by overshadowing them with too ornate vases that would not give first place to these graceful beauties of nature.

The bowls should always be subservient to the flowers; should be of graceful shapes with firm bases, capable of holding a generous supply of water and preferably without, or with very little decoration.

Effective simplicity should be the keynote in arranging the rose.

The receptacles should never be crowded if the best results are to be enjoyed, and no green is ever more satisfactory than the flowers' own foliage—Arno H. Nehrling, in the National Chrysanthemum Flower Show Program.

Garden Clubs

The Living Christmas Tree

Wichita, Kan.

MANY cities of the United States have lighted outdoor Christmas trees for some time, and the idea of the use of an evergreen growing in one's yard, instead of the use of a cut tree at Christmas time, is fast spreading over the states. In my own city, some individuals have lighted the same evergreen for many years, and the tree is more beautiful each year, as it grows in grandeur and stature.

The Wichita Garden Club saw several progressive points to be gained in urging the use of the outdoor Christmas tree. As L. A. Kneip, acting United States forester of Washington, D. C., puts it in a letter to them endorsing the movement, "The living Christmas tree idea is helpful in the movement toward forest conservation, not only by directly reducing in some measure the number of young trees cut each year, but indirectly by creating a greater respect for trees and a higher regard for their value."

To Civic and Women's Clubs
For the past two years we have conducted a spring planting campaign of evergreens for Christmas use. The first year we sent letters to civic and women's clubs, inviting delegates from their organizations to an early spring garden club meeting.

At this time our city forestry and park department exhibited evergreens suitable for our locality, gave an instructive lecture and distributed mimeographed copies of the care and culture of evergreens. The next month, an exhibit was placed in the city library. The newspapers were splendid in allowing us plenty of publicity, the theaters gave us slides, and even the radio allowed us time for a lecture on this project. A survey that year found 8760 evergreens planted.

Last spring we had a similar campaign. We sent letters to our clubs, had movie slides, a series of articles in the newspapers, distributed circulars, and urged the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts to plant Christmas trees. On Arbor Day, the forestry department of our city co-operated with the schools in a planting program, and many evergreens were planted. The nurseries reported even more trees to have been planted this year, than last. As a result we estimate between 15,000 and 20,000 evergreens have been added to our city in the past two years.

Beautifying the City
These trees when used as Christmas trees this season will help to save some of the 6,000,000 evergreens that are cut each year, to be used but a few weeks. These trees will grow and beautify our city permanently. Then, too, when one has a decorated outdoor tree, one shares it with every passer-by, and one ex-

periences the pleasure of community spirit that can never be gained from a cut tree that is put behind closed doors for the benefit of a few. As a result of the planting of evergreens an entire city is beautified at Christmas time, homes are landscaped, the value of trees is learned, and conservation is practiced.

If those who have evergreens would decorate them this Christmas, it would encourage others to follow. Popcorn and cranberries were put on a tree last year by a little boy, much to the delight of the winter birds. A few colored lights attached to an extension cord is a slight expense, and they can be kept from year to year. Each Christmas finds the living Christmas tree more beautiful than the year before, and it is a joy to know and love Christmas trees as well as all other trees.

BERTHA HILDEBRANDT, DOWSON.

Concerning the general shape of a garden, Sir William Temple long ago declared: "The best figure of a garden is either square or an oblong, and either upon a flat or a descent; they all have their beauties, but the best I esteem an oblong upon a descent."

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Including a Window

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Des Moines, Ia.

HOW about a winter garden as a present for your family at this season? It may be extensive or intensive, expensive or inexpensive, just as you prefer, but it really should include a window.

If you have a solarium or a group of sunny windows your possibilities are many, indeed. If you have a number of plants in the house already, it may be that careful rearrangement will bring you the happy result which you desire. Some new indoor garden accessories may be all that are needed. It is most surprising to note how the different members of the family do prove to be genuinely interested in the various animate and inanimate articles which may be included in our winter gardens.

In one family in which the mother is the gardener, the man of the house is very much interested in the childish of the outdoor garden pools. The fish had in previous winters been given an old wooden tub in the basement where they spent the cold months in a satisfactory but totally unattractive and unexciting manner. The youngest member of the family was to receive a canary for Christmas, but with the selecting of the place where the cage was to hang came the idea for this particular winter garden.

Rearranged Attractively

A broad south window in the dining-room was decided upon, the cage to hang from a bracket screwed into the center of the upper casing. Since the space in front of the window was used as a passageway and very little of it could be encroached upon, a console was built as a continuation of the window sill with carved brackets for supports which returned to the top of the baseboard, leaving the floor space free. On this console was placed one of the new window aquariums, long and narrow. At each end was a group of potted plants. At each side of the window, at the level of the center bar, a plant bracket was fastened. These held trailing vines. Roots of acorus calamus, the old sweet flag of our grandmothers' time, were planted in the ends of the aquarium, which, besides keeping the water in good condition for the fish, grew into a veritable green forest before the winter was over.

Do you see it? All old, familiar things, but used in a different way; a composition with balance, harmony, interest. Framed by the dark oak of the window and console; the buff silk curtains pushed well back; the ever-changing flash and movement of the goldfish set off by the vivid green of ferns, geraniums and ivy; and pyramidal above was the most decorative black and gold cage with its golden

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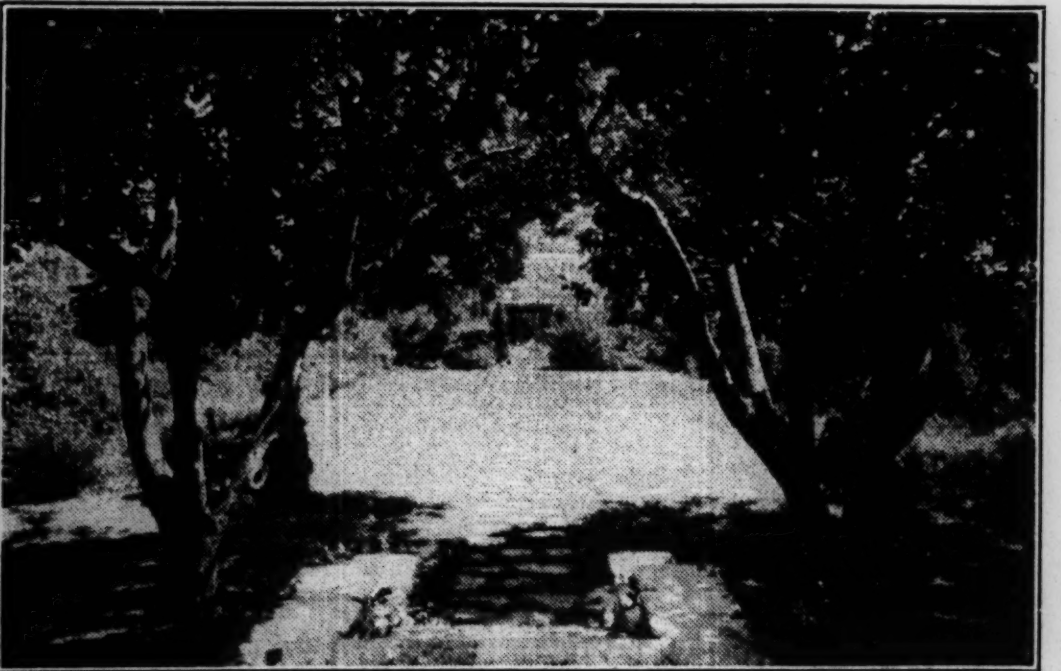
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Music News of the World

Antonio Vivaldi

By ALFREDO CASELLA

THEY called him "the red priest" because of the color of his long hair. In his lifetime he was regarded as extremely eccentric. One day when he was celebrating mass, he hurriedly left the altar to go into the sacristy to write down a musical idea and afterward returned to continue his office. He was then taken before the tribunal of the Inquisition, and acquitted as being rather weak-witted.

The exact date of his birth is unknown, but it is probable that it would be about 1680. The two most interesting biographical documents to be found on Vivaldi are a letter from the President De Broglie dated in 1739, and Chapter XXXVI of the "Memoires" of Carlo Goldoni. A strange thing: it appears from these evidences that Vivaldi, famous in his lifetime in Italy as a violinist, was very little appreciated there as a composer. Goldoni describes him as "an excellent performer and mediocre composer." And the President De Broglie, in his letter mentioned above, is very astonished that Vivaldi—so admired in Germany and France—should be so little valued in his own country.

Vivaldi's very considerable work was for more than a century completely forgotten. This music followed the fate of that of most of the serious composers of the first half of the eighteenth century, without exception that of J. S. Bach, which was also the victim of the frivolous taste of the second half of this same century and of the theatrical-melodramatic fervor that submerged everything toward the following century.

The powerful interest felt by Bach

in the art of Vivaldi—an interest which is shown by the famous transcriptions that everybody knows—without doubt helped to save the name of Vivaldi at least for the future of the music of the century. But it is only in the last few years that Vivaldi has resumed a place of great importance on the programs of the whole world.

It is certain that Vivaldi had a profound influence upon Bach. A number of inspirations, among the Cantor's highest (such as the sublime largo of the Violin Concerto in E major), find their antecedents directly in such and such a work of Vivaldi. Certainly Vivaldi's polyphony is much more rude and primitive than that of his German colleague. And the variety of expression is also much less vast with the Italian. But this art today appears, to the eagerness of the young generations of Italy, to be the thing of remarkable "actuality." Like the art of Bach, this music does not "date." Its forms are extremely free, as well as perfectly logical. No thematic developments, but only continuous discourse in which each element flows without effort from those that precede. A counterpoint less rich than Bach's, but nevertheless extremely individual and the unceasing source of powerful, rich and full instrumental sonority.

Vivacity and Vigor

Such are the chief characteristics of this admirable music. But it is not all: Vivaldi speaks today directly to our sensibility by a vivacity, vigor and rhythmic invention that are surprising. The grandeur of many of his adagios has been surpassed by no one, not even by Bach. And the splendid purity of this Venetian classicism assures this art—long forgotten, today venerated—a directing energy of the very first importance in the present development of Italian music.

I have often spoken here of those frequent "returns" which are so

much in fashion today in Europe: the return to Bach, to Handel, to Lully or even to Tchaikovsky. A superficial observer might also perceive similar phenomena in Italy, and speak of "returns" to Rossini, Scarlatti or even to Vivaldi or Monteverdi.

Happily there is nothing like that here. Italy is an older country than the others, but today it is also very much younger. And when the young respectively approach the works of the great Italian musicians of the past it is not to obey a word of command issuing from some particular individual, but simply because their conscience—at this moment when all the energies of Italy seem to wish to unite in a movement of revival—dictates to them the duty of learning from these glorious elders the language of the future and sureness of style.

New Edition Needed

That is why Vivaldi, in these latter years, has so suddenly taken a predominant place among the "models" of Italian youth. It is highly probable that this influence—like that of Monteverdi, too—will grow greater as time goes on, and that these two geniuses will have had an essential importance in the formation of modern Italian musical thought.

It is said to think that Vivaldi's work is for the greater part unpublished. Of the 25 operas he wrote, nothing remains. But the 78 concertos and chamber sonatas still exist today, manuscript scattered in the libraries of Dresden, Vienna, Venice and Berlin. Scarcely a dozen of the concertos are published. It is urgent that an initiative of some sort (I will recall again the admirable enterprise undertaken by G. Francesco Malipiero, who will surely give us the complete works of Monteverdi), be Italian or foreign, should produce before long a critical and complete edition of this lofty series of masterpieces, which constitutes not only a national patrimony but marks at the same time one of the most important dates in the history of music: the establishment of the modern instrumental style.

"Song of the Earth" in Boston

By L. A. SLOPER

A CERTAIN dejection seems to have dominated of late in the music offered to its subscribers by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Within a few weeks we have heard the Third Symphony of Sibelius, the Eighth of Mahler, and the "Poem of Ecstasy" by Scriabin. ("Ecstasy," the noun, perhaps does not connote depression. But Mahler, in his gloomiest is a more cheerful fellow than the ecstatic Scriabin.) And on the eighth program, given by this week, Boston vitysky set Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde."

Mahler, the composer, is not without honor save outside his own country. Mahler, the conductor, was generally praised from Vienna to New York; but when set down on ruled paper, the results divided the world into two sections, one of which was Central Europe. And even there, Germany is said to be far more restrained than Austria in its enthusiasm over Mahler's compositions. Until this week, Boston had known little of these works beyond the Second and the Fifth Symphonies, and some songs. Mr. Koussevitzky, back from his week's respite, proffered the first Boston

performance of "The Song of the Earth," enlisting the services of Mme. Charles Cahier, the original singer of the contralto part, and Mr. George Meader, tenor.

A Wise Choice

Mr. Koussevitzky was well advised to select this work in preference to one of the earlier and more copious symphonies. He could not expect to impress Boston with the "Symphony of the Thousand." For was not Boston, half a century ago, the scene of a performance which employed 1000 instruments and 10,000 voices? Clearly the conductor was acting wisely when he chose this less exuberant work.

Clearly, too, Mahler's melancholy gained in effect by being set in succession to an example of the Russian variety. How could a Viennese—though an adopted one—take anything, even his own sorrow, too seriously? Tchaikovsky, Scriabin, Mahler—these must lie on their backs, like naughty children, and scream their displeasure. Let us not blame them; it is their nature. But neither can we sympathize with their genuine grief, lacking dignity. Their utterances end by boring us.

But the Mahler of this symphony for two voices and orchestra commands our respect, as a musician and as a man. For as a musician, although he has perhaps added nothing to the symphonic art, and even owes a rather patent debt to some of his predecessors, in particular Wagner, he nevertheless displays a vigorous melodic gift, a superior craftsmanship, a keen harmonic sense, a mastery of orchestral means. Here is an enormous orchestra, used for the most part as if for chamber music. Reliance is placed not on turquidity but on expressiveness. The musical material, like the emotion, is controlled. The man is revealed by his score. He suffers, but with fortitude; he grieves, but he is not too sorry for himself.

A Good Performance

The performance in most respects did justice to the music. It appeared in the first movement that either the composer or the conductor did not like tenors; perhaps it was that Mahler wrote for a German tenor. For every time that Mr. Meader started to sing, Mr. Koussevitzky gave his players a signal, and they scraped and blew as hard as they could. As Mr. Meader's voice, to begin with, was hardly adequate to the occasion, this successful exercise of superior force obliterated it. And we had the effect of a singer in the motion pictures in the days before the sound film was bestowed upon us. In his two other contributions Mr. Meader was more audible, but he left us wondering whether he understood the meaning of the words he was singing.

With Mme. Cahier it was quite another story. She sang without the aid of notes or lines, which is bound to add to the effectiveness of any interpretation. More than that, she sang with superb artistry and with rare musical intelligence. But even her singing could not make us overlook the exquisite beauty of the orchestral background, with its endlessly varied instrumentation. Of the instrumentalists, Mr. Laurent, the solo flute, deserves a special word for the charm of his playing in the last movement.

Mr. Koussevitzky opened the concert with Handel's Concerto Grosso in B minor, No. 12. It was a performance distinguished by its sonority and balance. There was some sensitive solo work by Messrs. Burgin and Theodorowicz, violinists, and Bedetti, cellist. Nevertheless there is still room for betterment in the string ensemble. We should like not to be able to hear the concertmaster enter ahead of his colleagues. And we have a notion that if the conductor's beat were a little more definite this improvement would be achieved.

ELISABETH RETHBERG



As Rautendelein in Respighi's "The Sunken Bell," as Produced at the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

Casella's Concerto in London

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

THE first performance in England of Casella's new Concerto for violin and orchestra has been given at Queen's Hall by Sir Henry J. Wood, Nowadays the violin concerto presents many tough problems to the composer. Formerly, of course, the great violinists wrote their own. Vivaldi, Viotti, Paganini, Spohr, Vieuxtemps, Ernst and Wieniawski all left examples which are still widely admired.

But unless one's memory is at fault, Wieniawski's was the last. Neither Ysaÿe nor Kreisler has published a concerto. Perhaps it would be indiscreet to speculate on whether they have experimented with this form. How often has one met a young composer who cheerfully, if unwarily, announces that he has just begun a fiddle concerto. A few months later one inquires how it is going. Alas, it has already gone, and the composer has been heard to say: "The unfinished violin concerto must easily outnumber the unfinished symphonies."

Giants and Pigmy

To begin with, there is the absurd disproportion between the big modern orchestra and a single violin. The giant gets back into his stride again the listener unconsciously takes a fuller musical breath? Then the violin, so admirably suited to the expression of the lyrical, rhapsodic personal idiom of nineteenth-century romanticism, cannot—as the popular saying goes—get its mouth round the more brusque and dynamic musical utterance of today. The last big romantic concerto was written by a man to whom music came first as a device to walk hand in hand with the whole of the modern century. With the happiest effect he gives the solo part of a piece for the violin, such as the Dvořák "Humoresque," to all the first violinists, who no doubt would be quite capable of playing the Bruch or the Mendelssohn Concerto in the same way. There are many occasions today when the soloist—whether instrumental or vocal—seems, if one may dare to say so, almost an anachronism.

Those concerned with violin literature will not be particularly interested to observe how Casella would brave these and other problems. His concerto is built on the

old classical design of three movements which, however, follow one another without a break, and are scored for the usual orchestra without trombones. In one respect the work deserves high praise. The orchestral texture is so skilfully woven that it never becomes thick or heavy enough to smother the tone of the solo instrument. And the last movement, a rondo, is designedly fiddle music, which cannot always be said of the first and second movements.

The work has two obvious weaknesses—it is several sizes too large for its contents and, like most of its author's music, is a hybrid in style. The influence of Casella's early Paris training is still heard in the quick changes from intense musical sophistication to an almost naive popular appeal, and back again. The long soaring melody of the slow movement, frankly emotional, will surprise those who believe that a modernist is callous to all feeling. Comparisons are odorous but this will not stop the new concerto from being applauded with that of Prokofiev, which has far more originality and unity of style. Casella rings the changes on the old fiddle technique, while the Russian has invented new effects. Debussy and Ravel, it should be remembered, have opened up a new technique which has still to be fully worked out.

Sheer Cleverness

But even if one's interest is not always stimulated directly by the work itself and if one is not convinced that it will compel its way into a rather barren repertoire, one has to admire the sheer cleverness of the work. With the exception of Goossens, is there any contemporary musician so clever as Casella? If only the voice within would overpower the voice he hears without and remembers too well! But although the musical substance of the concerto will disappoint the more exacting of its composer's admirers, it has qualities which must not be underrated.

Saigetti is to be congratulated on the courage and enterprise with which he gives his public the opportunity to hear new works. In these days there are far too many fiddlers with a pin-fiddling repertoire. He is

not of the line of great violinists who have carried on a tradition which goes back through Ysaÿe and Vieuxtemps to Viotti and Corelli, and which looks like ending with Jacques Thibaud. A violinist not so much born as made by hard work, Saigetti can produce a tone that is beautiful when he does not force it. But in energetic passages his right arm is often unfair to his left hand. The sincerity and conviction with which he played Casella's work were wholly admirable.

John Erskine at the Piano

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

TYPIST'S fingers, tapping out notes of Brahms on the piano; that is what you must have when John Erskine assists at a concert. And so it happened at the John Golden Theater on the evening of Dec. 2, when Professor Erskine took part with the Musical Art Quartet (Messrs. Jacobsen, Bernard and Kaufman and Mme. Komat-Rosano) in a presentation of the Brahms Quintet for piano, two violins, viola and violoncello. What! Shall not one who rewrites an ancient Greek epic be allowed to lay hands upon these other manifestations of the epic idea which we find embodied in the repertoire of classical music? Certainly, if nothing more, commands him. For as in the realm of speech lore, Homer rewrote poets of a time before his own, and as romancers of age after age have written him, so in the realm of tone lore has one musician rewritten another. Beethoven saying in the sonata what Bach said in the fugue, and Brahms saying in a score of five staves what Wagner said in a score of 20.

Professor Erskine, using on the clavier keys an alphabetical mechanism of touch, might reasonably be supposed to hint at relations between the two kinds of epic that are most closely in respect to matter, form and spirit. The balance right, he produces an "Odyssey," a "Divine Comedy," a "Paradise Lost," a B minor Mass, a Fifth Symphony, and whatever, in this century or in a later one, may be the next thing. Your great interpreter of music should be the person who reveals this equisite between old theme and new treatment and who, further than that, lets his experience of another art, whatever it may be, irradiate the performance. The smart of Archaean heroes inheres in the scherzo and its trio. Here, let us say, in the adagio of the Brahms Quintet, and the laughter of "my companions" at misadventure on isles inhospitable and their regret at detention on shores besuiling inhere in the scherzo and its trio.

Twice told, let it be even thrice told. And that finale of the Quintet, has it something that literary insight seems unequal to? Does Brahms in his conclusions and summings-up incline to something remarkably like color? Ah, that is another affair. Whatever conservatory comes into existence next after the Juilliard Graduate School, over which Professor Erskine presides, should doubtless have at its head someone who plays the piano at odd times but who follows as his chief employ the art of painting.

Very well, more conservatories, then; and the first name in the catalogue of one of them, that of a distinguished, a masterful architect.

Popular Spanish Music

By JOSÉ SUBIRA

THE International Congress of Popular Arts recently held in Prague, under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, affiliated to the League of Nations, which I had the honor to attend as official delegate from Spain, makes the theme of popular Spanish music topical. Much has been written in Spain on this activity. Melodies corresponding to regional or provincial songs have been collected in thousands, a few of some worth; though at present a collected work giving a faithful and exact survey of all the popular music of Spain is lacking.

At the congress in Prague, Spain contributed a bibliographical repository which, when read, surprised many there, and presented besides, in a series of different addresses, an extremely wide panorama of popular Spanish music and dances distinguished by a multiplicity of aspects. Let us glance swiftly through the list of this Spanish contribution, as an index of the inexhaustible source offered by popular Spanish art under these two heads, Castilian and Basque popular music, Jotas and Aragonese dances, "goigs" or religious songs from Catalonia, popular dances of the Catalan soil, songs and dances collected in certain provinces like Valencia and Santander, and even in definite places like the "halls del circo" (dance of the candle) of Castellón and the "Dance" of Hija, all this was brought before the members of the congress in Prague. Together with these works directly inspired by village art were others of a more erudite character, which pointed indirectly to the same inspiration; as the "Bibliography of Spanish Folklore," "Musical Folklore in the School," and "Music and Popular Dances in the Spanish Theater of the XVIII Century."

Who are the authors of these works? Among them are some who have acquired a reputation in the world of musical culture, and also modest and obscure collaborators whose contribution has revealed hitherto unpublished features and outlines. Some of their names are: P. José Antonio de San Sebastián, Gonzalo Caprillo, Juan Domínguez Berrueta, Valerio Serra Boldi, José Zaldivar, Antonio Guzmán, Ricardo del Arco, Daniel Luis Ortiz, Eduardo M. Torner, Rafael Benedito, José Subira, etc.

As Spanish delegate at the Prague Congress, I had the pleasure of giving a reading from these works and illustrating it at the piano, supplying also additional information which some of the audience desired. And it is not an exaggeration to say that

this popular Spanish art earned the unanimous sympathy and fervent admiration of a cosmopolitan audience, composed of various races and countries.

It is an opportune moment to give an account of the chief publications, mostly of songs, in which the melodious atmosphere of the Spanish village throbs. Among the specialists in definite regions, we would point out Federico Olmeda, for the province of Burgos; the late Dámaso Ledesma, for the province of Salamanca; Eduardo M. Torner, for the Asturias; Rafael Calleja, for Santander, and P. José Antonio de San Sebastián, for the Basque Provinces. One book which includes typical works from all over the country is "Cancionero Musical popular español." It is in four volumes, and is by Felipe Pedrell.

Catalonia occupies a prominent place in this connection, due to its abundant wealth, the generosity of its sons, and the enthusiasm which delights above everything to contribute to the making alive of its past and present. While in other places in Spain such compilations are the result of isolated and individual effort, here, on the contrary, the work is carried out with method, by a body of collaborators who comb the most isolated spots, who file the material which is so perseveringly collected and who are preparing a monumental work.

Catalonian Songs

Catalonia has been interested in its popular songs since the middle of the nineteenth century, and since that time they have been collected into works of very varied tendency and quality. In addition the Orfeones swell their repertoires with dozens of new works which are based on popular Catalan melodies, as we have already said in a previous article.

The ground was already well prepared, thanks to the many exertions of successfully Briz, Bertrán y Bros, Capmany, Millet, Pujol, Gibert, etc., as authors of these works, when, only a few years ago, the "Obra del Cancionero Popular de Catalunya" was founded. Space prevents me from saying how much good this has accomplished since its foundation. I will only outline the book which this "Obra" has recently published under the title "Material." This is a splendid publication illustrated with photographs, musical extracts, and studies in folklore of the highest interest, among which are the study of popular music written by José Romeu under the title, "La versión auténtica de los Gozos del Rosario de todo el año," and the publication of the address given by Francisco Pujol in the Congress of the History of Music held in Vienna in commemoration of the Beethoven centenary.

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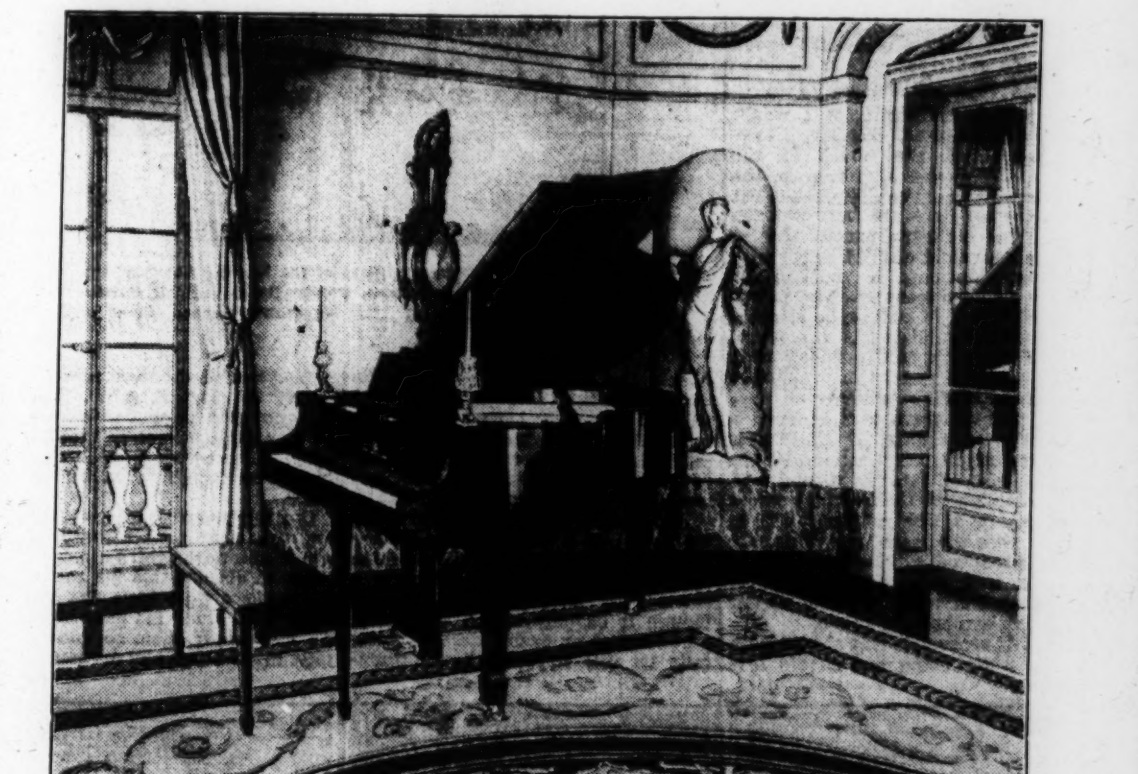
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The Ever Higher Peaks of Desire

HONEST endeavor has so often been likened to mountain climbing, where every attained peak has shown a higher, in its turn hiding the actual summit, and the symbolic lesson, enforcing consideration of achievement as purely relative, has many times been urged. But another aspect of climbing occurs to me as a parallel to mental effort.

I have a vivid recollection of a solitary short climb made from an already high, Alpine village. The mountain sloping steeply up behind the house looked tempting, with jutting crags, freshly exposed spring grass and brilliant flowers, so with no word to anyone and zeal quite untempered by knowledge the ascent was boldly started, and carried on for considerable time, when a sudden downward glance brought an almost appalling distance from the rest of human kind. The feeling then was, that the descent once made, any inducement offered me to climb that height again would be unavailing. With something of Plutarch's faint-heartedness in the "Slough of Despond," it was unconditionally conceded that anyone else might "possess the brave country alone for me," and an undignified, ignominious scramble downward was made, no sense of comfortable safety being experienced till home was actually reached. But after an incredibly short time, the sense of having gained a rather fine thing took the place of relief and was accompanied by the pleasant sense of being able to relate a bold exploit. Then, after a few days of more or less complacent grandeur, the intensity of the feat began to dwindle, till a bitter but more wholesome mood of thought set in, that after all little had been attempted and less done. Not very long afterward a far greater height was humbly and honestly gained by quiet resolute perseverance, instead of headless scrambling, and it was unfollowed by consequent tumbling. That first climb soon became literally no more than the foreground of heights beyond.

So I asked: What is success? Is it to sit down with folded hands elated with one climb, however bold? It cannot be! We feel ourselves as on the "Ladder of Saint Augustine," and see

"The distant mountains that appear Their solid bastions to the skies. Are crossed by pathways that appear As we to higher levels rise."

Sometimes, perhaps with profit, the old adage: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again" might be rendered: "If at first you do succeed, try, try again," because any yielding to satisfaction with one success might actually spell failure. Shakespeare put one of the wisest of speeches to the mouth of Ulysses in his well-known remonstrance with Achilles: "To have done is to hang. Quite out of fashion, like

a rusty mail in monumental mockery."

No matter how transcendental a peak we cannot but note that, to himself, ever higher peaks of desire are showing and calling.

Adelaide Procter glimpsed the practicality of sighting these mist-enshrouded mountain tops when she wrote:

"No star is ever lost we once have seen. We always may be what we might have been."

It is an ordinary occurrence for a person first visiting the Alpine country to mistake a peak jutting out through clouds, seemingly at an impossible height, for a cloud itself, and to be most unwillingly convinced to the contrary. The practiced eye cannot for a moment mistake. The peaks of desire exist for all to be sooner or later revealed, but it is the alert, well exercised vision that can point them out and first rejoice in their exalted beauty, regardless of the promise veridical that the seer is "up in the clouds." He is not unconscious of the rolling, enwrapping mists up there, but he has "never doubted clouds would break."

Rove where we will through the varied tracts of our beloved literature, these glorious peaks of desire perpetually show themselves, inevitably suggesting further heights. John Bunyan in his inimitable prose-poetry depicts Christian and Hopeful on the Delectable Mountains, climbing to the top of a yet higher hill called "Clear" and looking through the shepherds' "perspective glass" to descry the more radiant heights of the Celestial City.

Matthew Arnold, with as keen a desire to descry inspiring ideals, though perhaps sometimes with a rather disturbing sense of the intervening mists, caught sight of peaks that could never have been again quite hidden or forgotten. In "Self Dependence," striving and almost despairing questionings lead to the rousing climax:

"Resolve to be thyself: and know that he Who finds himself, loses his misery."

Is not this also a point of high outlook:

"God doth match his gifts to man's believing: Believe and thou shalt find the Holy night!"

So that we recognize a crag of attainment here, a lofty peak there, nor need we forget that these "were not attained by sudden flight," nor is their greatness always expressive of strenuous, dramatic or applauded action. The pathway thitherward may have been solitary and obscure. None the less is gratitude due to those who have roused thought to the eternal fact that "we needs must love the highest when we see it"; to those who teach us that success is desire or infinite progress toward an ever rising ideal.

F. E. B.

Young Daniel Chester French

When I was ten years old, I went with my father to Concord, Massachusetts, where lived all my relatives, and here for the first time—at least the first time to remember—I met my cousin Dan French. He was about nineteen, and was living with his family in the old house, and had just started in upon his career as a sculptor. Fortunately for him, his father, Judge French, was a cultured man of a literary turn... and interested in following up any artistic tendencies in his children. Some years before, Miss May Alcott had given Dan the tools with which to work, and he had already made a number of busts—his father, his sister, etc.

His father, when Dan was only sixteen, had brought home a large package of clay from Boston, and the two boys, Dan and Will, had sat about the table in the evening, and tried, unaided, to turn the clay into statues. His brother Will, who was cleverly artistic in many directions, experimented and made various small things, going quickly from one to another, while Dan, with perhaps a recapturing of talent, tried to make one head which he stuck persistently the whole evening, which, as I think of it, was characteristic of him. They did not know, however, how to manage the clay, how to keep it soft, so nothing came of it.

Also, at an earlier time, they had made some snow lions in the front yard of their house in Cambridge. They had lived in Cambridge for some years, and it was there that Dan had formed his boyish friendships with William Brewster, the ornithologist, and with Richard H. Dana—friendships which have remained through their entire lives. These lions—I believe it was a grown lion and a small one—attracted a great deal of attention. In fact, on Sunday morning after church, the street was quite packed with returning churchgoers who clustered about the fence in apparently absorbed interest, though my husband and I have since learned that they were the work of art. "They were the work," he said, "of my older brother and a friend."

I remember that he tried to make a head or relief of me, but I was an unappreciative little person, nor could I for one moment keep still, and he finally gave it up in despair. His first work of art pleased me as a child, as it does now. In an old scrapbook is a small square of folded paper. In the middle of the paper is a large spotted bird gazing at something which might be a cross, or, to a bird, might even look like a tree. Underneath is written in his mother's fine writing, "Danny French wrote this bird." This, at his request, at the age of five—Mrs. DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH, in "Memories of a Sculptor's Wife."

The Deer in Cranberry Swamp

It was late in the night. The moon had come up from behind Oak Ridge and now filled Cranberry Swamp with strange shadows. One of these shadows was moving. Among the straight, still cedars it slowly traveled, until an open place was reached, and in the glare of the moon the shadow became a big buck. His horns, still in their velvet covering, for it was June, stood out like stout branches from each side of his head; and when he stopped to look back along his trail for possible enemies, it could be seen that each horn had three prongs. . . .

The white footed wood-mice had seen him first. They and the little shrews were everywhere. The big barred owl, who lived high up in a hollow gum tree, had also turned his round head to see, and the little screech owls, who spent the day in holes drilled years ago by nesting flickers, flew ahead on noiseless wings. Down by Goose Creek the brown furred muskrats, gathering a meal of roots on the bank, had seen him, so had two raccoons who were on a frog hunt, and the old swamp opossum, Persimmon Jim, whose gray fur looked almost white in the moonlight as he shuffled out of the way.

The croaking of the frogs in one of the shallow pools had died out suddenly as the shadow approached, only to be resumed with full force almost as soon as it had passed. . . . On the ground and up overhead chirped and buzzed the insect army. . . .

Only one animal was curious enough to follow. The battle scarred old fox—Red Ben as he was called in the village down the creek—while trotting along the side of Oak Ridge, caught the sound of a snapping twig and knew at once that a man, or a large animal of some kind was moving in the swamp below. Instantly on his guard, the wise old fellow circled back, found the buck's trail and followed it by the scent of the deer, noting meanwhile that the buck was alone, that he was travelling slowly and therefore he was not scared. The fox knew only too well that a scared deer would mean there was danger near-by which might reach him or any of the other wild creatures.

But Red Ben, though reassured, was inquisitive. Like a shadow he followed the larger shadow as it continued through the swamp and to the fields which marked the beginning of the village. Here the buck stood for some time looking about, listening and scenting the night breeze. Once he forced the air out of his nose in a loud snort, for he had caught the scent of man combined with barnyard smells and the other odors that surround man's habitations, and seemed so different from the fresh scents of the woods.

Heavy in the air, however, was also the smell of clover, the scent that draws the honey bees. It came from beyond a fence of barbed wire. Cautiously the buck examined the fence, prickly, walking along it, sniffing it; then, with a bound, quick and graceful, he was over it, and in the midst of the clover. Nibbling here and there, he wandered about the fields, noting all the places where scent showed the recent work of man, their paths and their gates. Finally, quite satisfied, he walked back towards the wood and came upon the fox, sitting on his haunches, and scenting the night breeze. Once he forced the air out of his nose in a loud snort, for he had caught the scent of man combined with barnyard smells and the other odors that surround man's habitations, and seemed so different from the fresh scents of the woods.

Clovely is known the world over because of the artists who have painted pictures of it, the authors who have written poems and stories, and the musicians who have put its charm and beauty into music. Charles Kingsley made it famous through his novel, "Westward Ho!" In "A Message From the Sea," Charles Dickens describes the pier at Clovely: "The pier was musical with the wash of the sea, and the creaking of the capstans and the windlasses, and the airy fluttering of little vases and sails. The rough sea-beached bowlders of which the pier was made, and the white bowlders of the shore were brown with drying nets. The red brown cliffs, richly wooded to their extremest verge, had their softened and beautiful forms reflected in the blue water, under the clear North Devonshire sky of a November day without a cloud."

Lady Bug Travels

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Just when I prepared to at down at my writing. By the general rays of my lamp's cozy shine. There boldly crawled over the page still unwritten A lady bug, little, and dainty and fine.

In scarlet coatlet with black dots upon it, Not hesitating, nor at a loss Ahead of my pen it moved and meandered, Slowly the width of the page across.

"How is it, you tiny and elegant being, That one upon such a road finds you bent? Just fresh from the pen to set my verses Are you so curious? Is this your intent?"

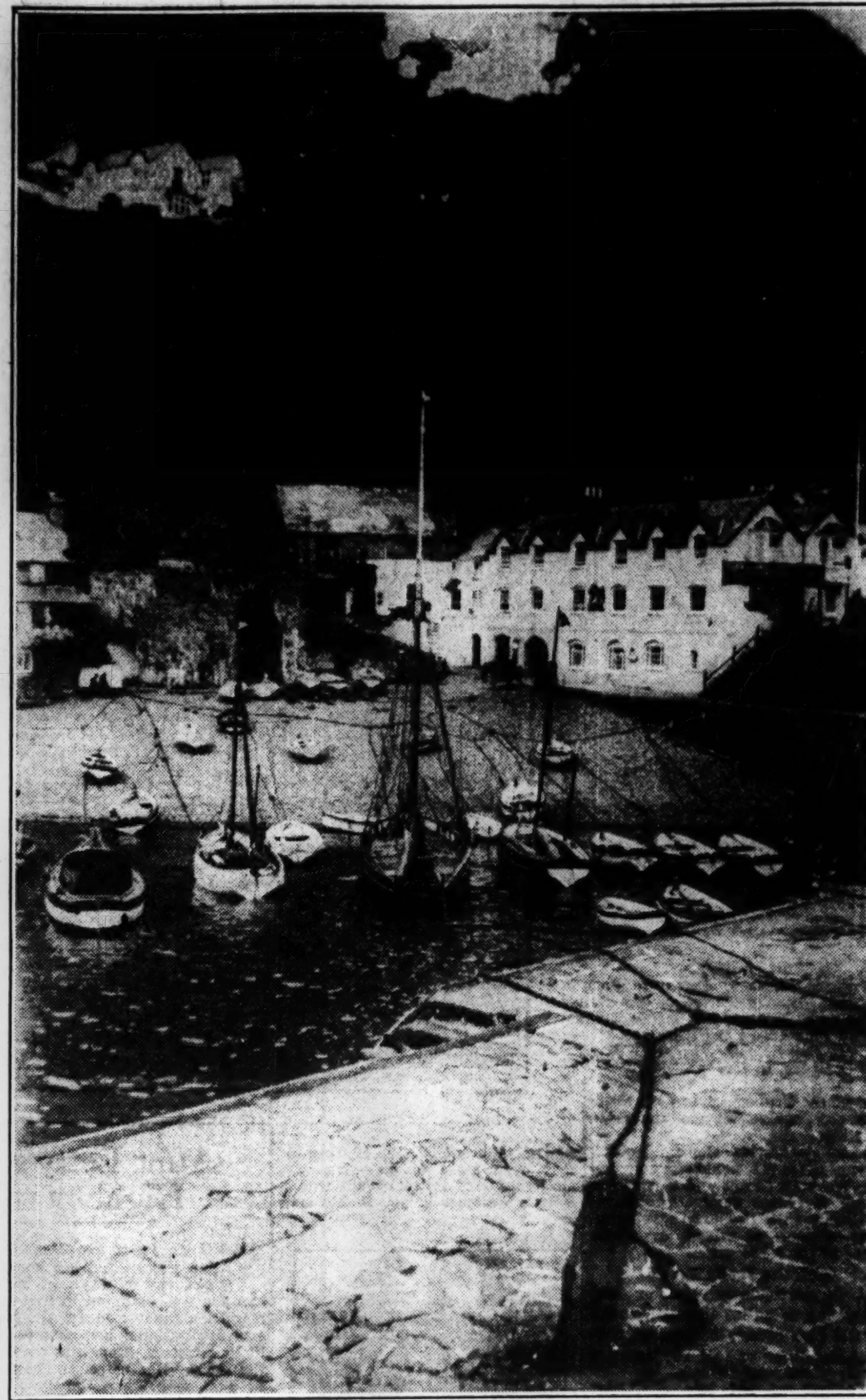
"But, please, I must ask you to move from this corner Where I am about my pen to apply. It might prove unpleasant for you, little lady, For sharp is the pen, and the ink is not dry."

As if it had heard my compassionate warning, The trim little creature moved off the line. Still it did not wholly yield up its position, And seemed still at home on this paper of mine.

But hardly had I with close application, And efforts Herculean covered some space, By penning down a few excellent verses,— When, opening its wings, lo, it fled from the place.

"Almost I can guess why your inner contentment Gave way in this startling manner to flight. It was not the ink nor the pen you were dreading, But the literature, that occasioned your plight!"

—From the German by LEONIE WILDA. Translated by E. M. CORDELL.



The Pier at Clovely.

HISTORY tells nothing of Clovely during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but legend and fiction make up for it in full measure. After the defeat of the Spanish Armada some of the shipwrecked sailors were befriended by a certain family of Clovely. Four darts cannon were built into the quay to verify the fact.

A motor leaves one at the top of a steeply sloping cliff which overlooks the wide expanse of sea. A street, if one may call it so, dribbles and drips down, down, down, until it finally drops almost into the dazzling blue sea. It is so steep that only people and donkeys may go up and down its one main street, which is justly named—High Street.

Clovely is known the world over because of the artists who have painted pictures of it, the authors who have written poems and stories, and the musicians who have put its charm and beauty into music. Charles Kingsley made it famous through his novel, "Westward Ho!" In "A Message From the Sea," Charles Dickens describes the pier at Clovely: "The pier was musical with the wash of the sea, and the creaking of the capstans and the windlasses, and the airy fluttering of little vases and sails. The rough sea-beached bowlders of which the pier was made, and the white bowlders of the shore were brown with drying nets. The red brown cliffs, richly wooded to their extremest verge, had their softened and beautiful forms reflected in the blue water, under the clear North Devonshire sky of a November day without a cloud."

„Ein Zepter der Gerechtigkeit“

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SEIT unvorstelllicher Zeit hat man das Zepter als Herrscherzeichen, als Zeichen der Macht und des Rechts seiner Träger, durch ihr Amt Gesetz und Ordnung aufrecht erhalten, mit unumschränkter Gewalt in Verbindung gebracht. Es war also ein Sinnbild der Macht und der Gerechtigkeit.

Immer als unzulänglich erwiesen, den beständigen Forderungen nach rechter Regelung der Angelegenheiten sowohl der einzelnen als auch der Völker gerecht zu werden. Denn die Menschen haben sich beim Gebrauch dieser Macht auf die wechselnden Stimmungen und den beschränkten Blick des sogenannten menschlichen Gemüts verlassen. Daher stehen die Menschen seit undenklichen Zeiten unter der Gewalt der Laune dieses sogenannten Gemüts, das seine vielgeleitete Macht anwendet, um bei denen, die unter seiner Herrschaft stehen, Grausamkeit, Ungerechtigkeit und Gewalt herrschen zu lassen.

Die Notwendigkeit, Gesetze und Regeln zur wirksamen Leitung eines Staates oder einer Gemeinde aufzustellen, ist uns von der Zeit überliefert, als Mose der große hebräische Gesetzgeber der Kinder Israel erkannte, daß das Volk, das er führte, sich nicht allein auf jene unsichere Macht und Gegenwart, durch die es von der Unterdrückung durch ihre grausamen Fürsten befreit wurde, verlassen konnte oder wollte. Als Ergebnis seiner Gemeinschaft mit Gott gab ihnen Mose als Regeln für ihr tägliches Benehmen die Tafeln des Gesetzes oder die zehn Gebote, und diese haben von damals bis heute als Grundlage der sittlichen, bürgerlichen und religiösen Gesetze gedient. In seiner Bergpredigt legte Jesus diese Gesetze in ihrer geistigen Bedeutung aus; aber die Menschen verloren diese Bedeutung aus den Augen, als man sie durch den Schleier der Weltlichkeit verdecken ließ.

Das Rätsel menschlichen Elends blieb ungelöst, bis Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die geistige Bedeutung der Lehren des Meisters offenbarte. Bis dahin hatten bloß menschliche Mutmaßung und Schlussfolgerung bei der Ausführung dieser Gesetze gewirkt, um die Irrtümer weltlichen Denkens und Handelns zu berichtigen. Im Briefe an die Hebräer lesen wir: „Gott, dein Stuhl währet von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit; das Zepter deines Reichs ist ein Zepter der Gerechtigkeit“ (engl. Bibel), und im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ (S. 184) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Wahrheit, Leben und

„Ein Zepter der Gerechtigkeit“
Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Liebe sind die einzigen rechtmäßigen Menschen mit Gott und die Regierung Gottes, die durch göttliche Satzungen Gehorsam erzwingen. Hier ist auf die zwingende Kraft des Geistes im Gegensatz zu menschlicher Willenskraft Bezug genommen.

Ein Wörterbuch erklärt die Bedeutung des Wortes Zepter als „einen Stab, worauf man sich stützen kann“. Der Machthaber der Geschichte des Alten Testaments gebrauchte das Zepter, gewöhnlich einen prächtig geschmückten Stab, der denen entgegengehalten wurde, die der König zu ehren wünschte, als einen weltlichen Beweis seiner Gewalt und Herrschaft. Wie grundverschieden von dem „Zepter der Gerechtigkeit“, wovon wir im Briefe an die Hebräer lesen! Dieses Zepter ist die Wahrheit, ein geistiger Stab, wie er dem Mose gezeigt wurde, als „Gott ihm befahl, auszugehen und seine Landeute zu erröten.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart die ewige Einheit des wirklichen Menschen mit Gott und die Regierung Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, die Herrschaft und Leitung des Geistes, worin alles Harmonie ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 295): „Gott schafft und regiert das Universum, einschließlich des Menschen. Das Universum ist von geistigen Ideen erfüllt, die Er entfaltet, und diese sind dem Gemüt gehorsam, das sie schafft“. Unter dem Gesetz Gottes, des Geistes, ist die Tätigkeit natürlich, frei, unbegrenzt. Die göttliche Liebe ist die Herrscherin, und das Zepter der Liebe ist das „Zepter der Gerechtigkeit“, oder, wie es im Griechischen heißt, der Richtigkeit und Gerechtigkeit; denn Gott, die Liebe, kennt keine andere Regierung. „Das Zepter deines Reichs ist ein gerades Zepter“, erklärte der Psalmist.

Das Reich Gottes, des Geistes, worin es keinen Stoff gibt, ist die natürliche Umgebung des wirklichen Menschen. Der Weg Gottes ist ein gerader Weg, der Licht und Liebe den ganzen Pfad entlang verbreitet, kann man vom Stab der Wahrheit zum Mann vorwärts gehen, sich freudig über das Bewußtsein der geistigen Herrschaft über jede Erscheinungsform des Irrtums, die einem entgegengetreten kann. Es ist die Pflicht Christlicher Wissenschaftler, sich unter diese Regierung des Geistes, Gottes, zu stellen, keinen andern Gesetzgeber als das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, anzuerkennen, und selber bei ihren Handlungen mit ihren Mitmenschen nur das Zepter der Liebe zu führen.

Nur so kann die Welt von den Fesseln des körperlichen Sinnes befreit werden. Ein Land muß, wie das einzelne, das Joch der Knechtschaft abwerfen, sich von der Herrschaft vieler Gemüter befreien, und

"A sceptre of righteousness"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE sceptre has from time immemorial been associated with sovereignty, as the badge of a ruler, denoting the authority and right of those who carried it to uphold law and order through the office they held. It was thus a symbol of power and protection in the hands of those who wielded it in the cause of right and justice.

Human power, however, has always proved insufficient to meet the continual demands for right adjustment in the affairs either of individuals or of nations, for in the use of it men have relied on the varying moods and limited outlook of the so-called human mind. Hence, mankind has been for untold ages at the mercy of the caprice of this so-called mind, which has used its vaunted power to perpetuate upon those under its sway every description of cruelty, injustice, and tyranny, often in the name of law.

The necessity for the establishment of codes and rules for the effectual regulation of a state or community has come down to us from the time when Moses, the great Hebrew lawgiver to the children of Israel, saw that the multitude he was leading was not able to rely, or desirous of relying solely, on that unseen power and presence which had guided them out of and away from the tyranny of their cruel taskmasters. As a result of his communion with God, Moses gave them, as rules for their daily conduct, the laws of the law or the Ten Commandments; and these have formed the basis for moral, civil, and religious laws from that time until now. Jesus interpreted these laws in their spiritual significance in his Sermon on the Mount; but mankind lost sight of this as the veil of materialism was allowed to shut it out from view.

The mystery of human we remained unsolved until Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, revealed the spiritual significance of the Master's teachings. Up to that time mere human conjecture and reasoning had operated in the carrying out of these laws, to correct the errors of material thinking and acting. In Hebrews we read, "Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of thy kingdom;" and in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and

Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 184), "Truth, Life, and Love are the only legitimate and eternal demands on man, and they are spiritual lawgivers, enforcing obedience through divine statutes." Here we find the compelling power of Spirit referred to, in contradistinction to human will power.

A dictionary gives one meaning of scepter as "a staff to lean on." The potentates of Old Testament history used the scepter—usually a gorgeously decorated staff which was held out to those whom the king wished to honor—as a material evidence of his power and authority. How far different from the "sceptre of righteousness" of which we read in Hebrews! This scepter is the truth, a spiritual staff, as Moses was shown when God called him to go forth and save his countrymen.

Christian Science reveals the real man's eternal unity with God, and the government of God, divine Mind, the reign and rule of Spirit, wherein all is harmony. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 285): "God creates and governs the universe, including man. The universe is filled with spiritual ideas, which He evolves, and they are obedient to the Mind that makes them." Under the law of God, Spirit, all activity is natural, free, unlimited. Divine Love is the ruler, and the scepter of Love is the "sceptre of righteousness," or, as in the Greek, of rightness and straightness; for God, Love, knows no other rule. "The sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre," declared the Psalmist.

The realm of God, Spirit, in which there is no matter, is the real man's natural environment. The way of God is a straight way, shedding light and love all along the path; and with the staff of Truth one can go forward, rejoicing in the consciousness of spiritual dominion over every phase of error that may confront him. It is the duty of Christian Scientists to place themselves under this rule of Spirit, God, to own no other lawgiver than divine Principle, Love, and themselves to wield only the scepter of love in their dealings with their fellow-men.

In this way only can the world be freed from the taskmasters of material sense. A country, as an individual, must throw off the yoke of bondage, free itself from the domination of minds man, and seek its freedom in acknowledging and serving only the one God, the Father whom Jesus served, and without whom, as he taught, he could do nothing. Then, and not until then, shall we experience the freedom and peace of our inheritance as the sons of God, the subjects of the King of righteousness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

City Pigeons

Wandering amid the stir and hum
And near the jostling ways of busy men,
Have ye no memories of the witching glen,
The soft enchantment of the wind's caress
Amid the shadowed forest's leafy dress—
Dim haunts of joys beyond the city's ken
That hear your cooling plaint; a denizen
Of nature's peace and loveliness?

Now in your heedlessness and pure content,
Flitting where men are battling for a place,
The rule of your wings is music, blent
With every deeper thought our visions trace,
Cleaving the air in joyous wonderment,
To awaken turmoil with your noiseless grace!

Bittersweet

A sullen blue mantle covers the horizon-bound sky in the north and west, tinting the boldest waters of the lake a peculiar faded grass-green color. Whitecaps are foamy white triangles. The landward sands are a light tan, sodden and cold; the oaks standing fast in that loose soil are full of crisp brown leaves, unwilling to leave their parent tree.

So the green and the blue and the brown are swept by a brisk wind. Here is no downcast mood, in face of an early winter. Instead there is a challenge to be unafraid, full of joy in the bracing weather.

Here is the example of the tenuous bittersweet vine, clinging tightly to numerous small trees, creeping over branches and displaying its ruddy brightness, in obvious disregard of winter. Like tiny balls of fire, the bittersweet berries flame in bobbing groups. Their color is much like southern holly berries—a bright and cheery red with a suggestion of crimson sheen. Closer to the stem is a convoluted calyx of bright orange, folded back as if the individual sepals of the flower had been reversed. It is this bright orange background and the red berries against it that together make the flame-like spot in the wood and dune surroundings.

This fruitage is an obvious antithesis to the summer bloom of the bittersweet. Drooping blue flowers, sometimes purple, over heart-shaped leaves, those nearer the upper blooms, somewhat like a spear. Now, in spite of the cold, the snow furies, the drizzling rain, and the rushing winds, the greenish-brown vines are still full of sap; full of fire, color, and a brilliant courage that dominates its surroundings.

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Samuel McIntire of Salem

By CARL GREENLEAF BEDE

VISITORS to the splendid new section of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will find four rooms which bear the names of the men who designed or constructed them, or who did both. One of these is English—the Chippendale Room. Three others bear a name much less famous but highly honored among Americans. These are the parlor, dining room and chamber, which Samuel McIntire, architect and wood carver of Salem, built into a house in Peabody, Mass., during the years 1800-1.

In the half century which followed 1750 in America, a few names stand out conspicuously as artists and craftsmen in the decorative arts, but they are only a few. Savery of Philadelphia and Goddard of Newport are the names which are best known as cabinetmakers of the highest class. Many other less familiar names are of local note.

Among architects, Boston's Bulfinch left many important public buildings, which insure his lasting position as the leader of his profession in New England of that day. In domestic architecture we know of no one beside McIntire whose work is recognized as having distinct individuality, expressed in always well-balanced good taste.

Chippendale and McIntire have little in common except the already mentioned fact that they are the only two men whose names are given to rooms in this Museum department. For Chippendale was a cabinetmaker whose work of an architectural sort is almost unknown. The reverse is true of McIntire. He was an outstanding architect, whose cabinet-work, so far as we have learned, has never been positively identified. This last statement recognizes the fact that numerous furnishings for McIntire-designed homes carry details which indicate the same origin. Whether these were made by McIntire's workmen or by some one else, the numerous Salem cabinetmakers of his day who carried out McIntire's designs, remains to be proven.

The Salem of McIntire's Day

Appreciation of high accomplishments is often helped by knowing something of the personality which was behind them. Of McIntire's private life not very much has been learned, but that little is sufficient to arouse admiration for his talent and his industry. Born in 1757, he flourished for 54 years. During the last 30 he built about 100 houses, a large number of which are standing today.

The Salem of Revolutionary times, when McIntire was in his early twenties, was the leading seaport of the American colonies. There dwelt many wealthy shipowners who had built up an enormously profitable East Indian trade. One evidence of this traffic is the record which shows that in the 30 years following 1780 the Salem Custom House collected about \$11,000,000 in duties. Another evidence, and more obvious, is found in the many fine residences which these merchants with world-wide interests erected in Salem and its vicinity and which still remain unchanged.

The great prosperity of this com-

munity, which not only had world-wide trade but built its own merchantmen, gave abundant opportunity to craftsmen of high skill in woodworking. The most expert knowledge of construction was necessary in building ships which would endure the terrific tests of long voyages. The tastes and the means of the wealthy shipowners called for interior finish of the finest sort in cabin construction which was made; extremely difficult because of its numerous oblique angles. They also called for elaborate sterno and bows, decorated with carving which reached its peak of excellence in the figurehead in which the owners took special pride. Thus schooled, a large number of trained carpenters and numerous carvers of some skill were usually available whenever a ship owner wished to build a new home.

He Achieves Early Honors

Samuel McIntire's father was then known as a housewright, a term which today means contractor and master builder. Samuel had little schooling, but was able in learning from what books he could secure everything possible concerning the fine arts on which his father's trade was based. So favorably did he impress the leaders among business and social life that when he was 25 he designed what is now known as the Pierce-Johnston-Nichols house, recognized today as one of the finest examples of New England Colonial architecture.

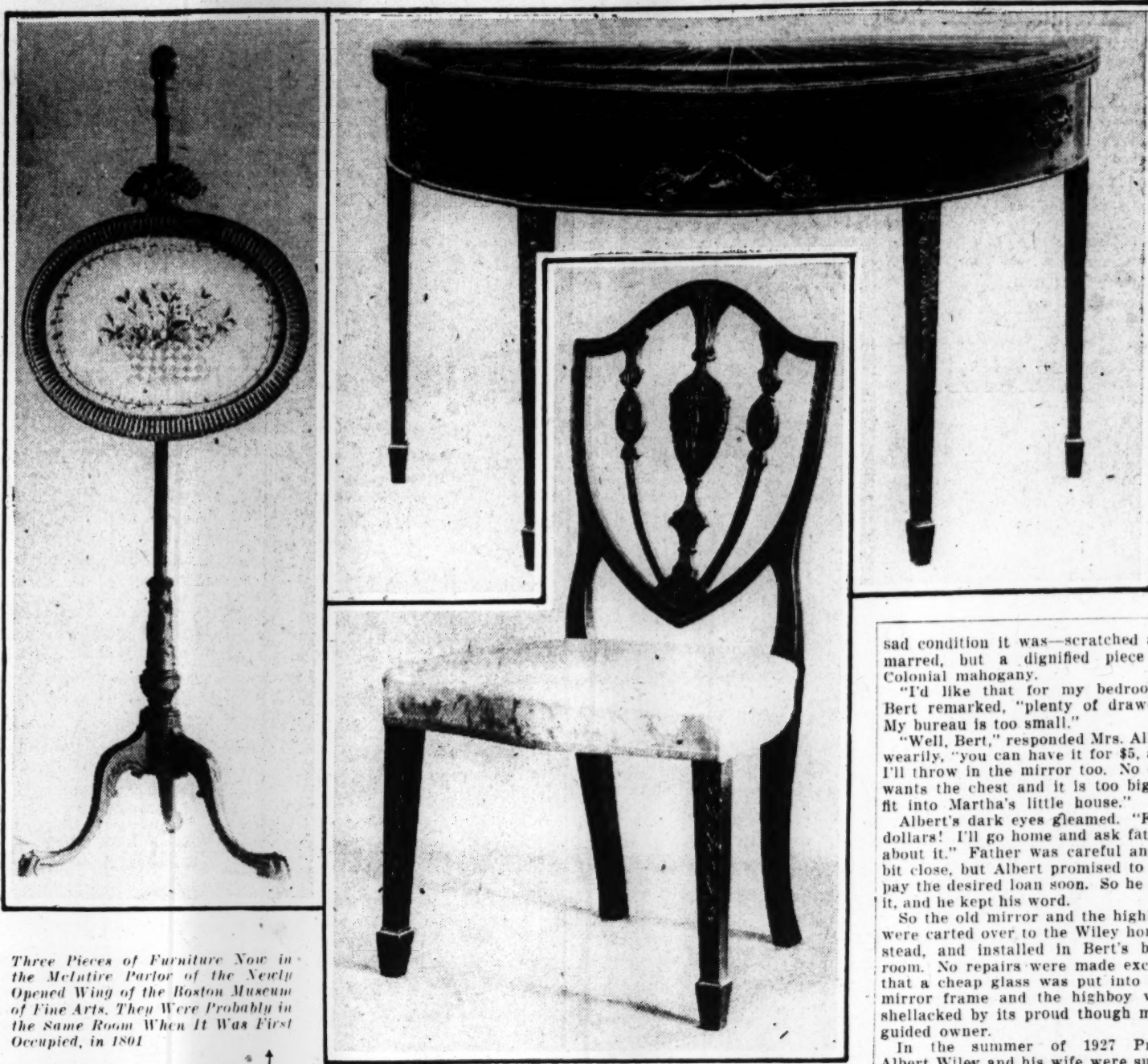
It is pleasant to think of a certain house as not only of McIntire design, but probably built largely, if not wholly, by the architect's relatives of the same name. For we know that four of these—two brothers, a son and a nephew—were engaged in this work under Samuel McIntire's direction. A strikingly harmonious effect is produced by the three McIntire rooms in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Quoting from the handbook issued by the museum:

During the years 1800 and 1801 a house, designed by Samuel McIntire of Salem, was built for Captain Nathaniel and Madam Elizabeth (Derby) West at their country place in South Danvers, now Peabody. The Reverend William Bentley of Salem called on the Wests in October, 1801, and noted his impressions in his diary. "Through the great pasture we passed to the house erected by Mr. West, & executed in the taste & under the direction of his wife, the eldest daughter of the late (Ellis) H. (Baskett) Derby. Its front eastward commands a most extensive prospect. The house in front is of two stories with four equal rooms. The apartments are finished in as good order as any I have ever seen. The furniture was rich but never violated the chastity of correct taste. The pictures were excellent. The paper & linen hangings were superb. The movable furniture, rich, uniform, but simple."

One Interior and Some Furniture

A portion of the dining room seen in one of our illustrations is an excellent example of the most refined interior decoration standards of 1800-1801. In each detail it may be taken as correct in furnishings as far as it goes. Of course, in those days of large families a wholly different dining table would appear and doubtless a dozen chairs of the kind which we see. The sideboard with its pair of balanced knife boxes, its silver urn beneath a girandole mirror, compose a delightful group. Since the fireplace dominates whatever room it appears in, the overmantel decoration here is chosen to carry the chief, if not the only, wall color. Window hangings of heavy satin blend, rather than contrast with the colors of the woodwork and the walls. The furnishings of the McIntire parlor are of particular note, since most of them were certainly placed in this house when it was completed in 1801, and probably were in this very room. Three of these appear in our illustrations.

The shield-back, Heppelwhite chair is an excellent example of this designer's pure style, in correct proportions. The square legs, the spade feet, with the shield back, mark it as closely in his style. The half-round table, which opens to a full circle, is equally correct as a Heppelwhite example, while the fire screen of extraordinary rarity is definitely Chippendale in its main characteristics. Although the detail may not show in our picture, the carving on the legs of the half-round table is identical with that on the chair. This is the uncommon motif of a heavily fruited grape vine. It is found not only on these two pieces but on the



Three Pieces of Furniture Now in the McIntire Parlor of the Newly Opened Wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They Were Probably in the Same Room When It Was First Occupied, in 1801.

legs of the fire screen and on those of a sofa, which we are unable to illustrate.

Other decorative elements which most of these pieces have in common are, baskets of fruit and cornucopia in which grapes dominate; decorative ovals with similarly rayed centers; sheaves of wheat, or single heads of the same grain.

McIntire Justly Famed

It is particularly pleasing and surprising to notice that the carved mantel also carries baskets of fruit and, on either end of the front, a bunch of grapes. The pictures were excellent. The paper & linen hangings were superb. The movable furniture, rich, uniform, but simple.

Whether or not this particular vine had special significance to either the Derby or the West family, whose respective daughter and son spent their early married life in this home, we cannot now say. It would seem to be something more than a coincidence that allows us to find the grapevine on each of these four pieces of furniture and clusters of the fruit conspicuous on the mantel front.

Throughout America architects who are interested especially in Colonial and early Federal standards find in the work of Samuel McIntire some of its very finest expressions. Probably more than any other man's, his chimney pieces, his doorways, his wood trim both exterior and interior, have inspired the best of modern Colonial design.

McIntire's freedom is conspicuous, as he borrows and modifies the styles of Robert Adam, Sir Christopher Wren and others, but always with discretion and inherent good taste. Lightness, refinement, grace, dignity and a sensitive perception of correct proportions characterize his work.

It is in the new wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts that the public may see freely his style at its best. Here are three of his rooms, in one of which are seen the furnishings probably placed there when the room

was first occupied. It is possible that even more is true—that the pieces referred to were made to McIntire's designs, if not in his own shop.



"The Old Chest" That Bert Wiley Bought From Aunt Letty for \$5, 13 Years Ago. He Sold It for \$1600 in 1927, and Took His Wife to Europe on the Proceeds.

Aunt Letty's Highboy

SOME 45 years ago Mrs. Letitia Allen was selling her household goods and chattels at auction, and she was planning to live with a married daughter in Ipswich. Several fine antiques had gone for very little, as such things always did in the 1880s. Her haircloth chairs had brought more than the claw-footed table, the inlaid bureau, or the Sheraton sofa. But nobody knew their value then, not even the jovial, loud-voiced auctioneer, who had harangued the few townspeople who had straggled over to the auction.

So it came about that after the sale Aunt Letty Allen sat down on her doorstep to rest and to meditate. She belonged to a generation who did not waste much time in regrets, but it was evident that just now she was in a sober mood.

It was then that Bert Wiley appeared around the side of the barn. Bert was 14, smart as a whip, half through high school. "Hallo, Aunt Letty," greeted Bert, "Auction over? How'd you come out?"

"Oh pretty good, I guess, Bert"—a fine sport was Aunt Letty. "There's a few things nobody seems to want; the old chest there, and that mirror, with the gold frame. I always liked it, but it's broken."

\$5 for Highboy and Mirror

Bert stepped up to the "old chest"—a fine bandy-legged highboy, with the bonnet or broken-arch top. In

sad condition it was—scratched and marred, but a dignified piece of Colonial mahogany. "I'd like that for my bedroom," Bert remarked, "plenty of drawers. My bureau is too small."

"Well, Bert," responded Mrs. Allen, "you can have it for \$5, and I'll throw in the mirror too. No one wants the chest and it is too big to fit into Martha's little house."

Albert's dark eyes gleamed. "Five dollars! I'll go home and ask father about it." Father was careful and a bit close, but Albert promised to repay the desired loan soon. So he got it, and he kept his word.

So the old mirror and the highboy were carted over to the Wiley homestead, and installed in Bert's bedroom. No repairs were made except that a cheap glass was put into the mirror frame and the highboy was shelacked by its proud though misguided owner.

In the summer of 1927 Prof. Albert Wiley and his wife were summing, as usual, at the old Wiley home, deserted now, save for old Aunt Ellen. For Bert had achieved some measure of fame, if not fortune.

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He had graduated from Harvard, and had become professor of archaeology at a western college. He had married a delightful, companionable girl, who learned to love Cape Ann as her husband did.

"It's time we made a flit over to Europe again, Kit," the professor remarked one night, just before college closed: "there's only one thing which stops that blissful idea from germinating into action."

"And I can guess what that one thing is, without further words on your part," murmured his wife: the light gleaming on her reddish-gold hair and white skin as she sat opposite him at the little table.

"Wonderful insight and perspicacity of a woman!" he sighed, "but Kit, remember dear, that I'm getting on in years so some day, soon, we'll go to Europe on my highboy. Just watch me this summer."

Dealer's \$1200 Offer Refused
The week after the arrival of the Wileys at the Cove, Professor Albert called on Mr. Pond, the antique dealer, who was an old school friend.

"Say, Wilby, come on up to the house and look at my highboy some day. I want your opinion. Wilby Pond knew a good thing when he saw it, for he had been many years in the business.

"Great Scott, Bert, where'd you get that?" he questioned, examining it closely. "Some blockhead has shelacked it."

"Yes, I was that blockhead, Wilby, many years ago," replied Albert blandly. "Of course, it needs to be restored and put in good condition. Make me a bid, old top."

"Well," Wilby Pond took in the prize with a keen expert's eye. "I can't fool you, Bert, for you know as much about it as I do. How's twelve hundred?"

"Not enough, my boy; fifteen hundred is the ticket."

"Where'd you get those bargaining tricks, Bert?" demanded Wilby, irritated.

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tated. "Your father wasn't such an old screw."

"That's all right, Wilby. I know a thing or two about antiques. You'll restore that and sell it for two thousand. Fifteen hundred is my price; take it or leave it."

Wilby grinned and gave up. "All right, you descendant of the forty thieves. I'll think it over."

Gets \$1600, Then to Europe
But Bert was a wary bird. He had a snapshot made of the highboy and took it himself to Boston. There he showed it to several antique dealers on Charles Street. From a mere look at the picture they offered \$1200, and the professor came home in triumph to Kitty.

"First, Kit," he announced, "before closing with Pond, I must give the three cousins a shy at this thing. Aunt Letty was their relative, you know; Clara, Louise and Roland."

"Well, if Roland wants it he can afford to pay a fancy price for it, but I doubt if Clara or Louise would think of buying it at a four-figure price. Why, they have rats of stuff already—bureaus, sofas, winged chairs, Governor Winthrop desks, and inlaid tables."

"Well, I'll write to them all, and if Roland wants it he pays for it." And Roland did want it, to the tune of \$1600—and Kitty and Bert had their blissful three months in Europe, "on" the old highboy.

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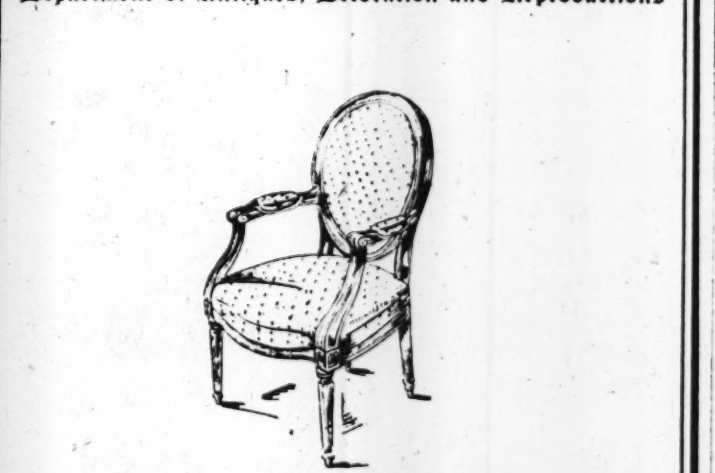
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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER

How a Young Couple Made a Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 Altadena, Calif.
TO MANY an experienced housekeeper, as well as to the young bride, the task of domestic duties in an old or inconvenient house appears so discouraging that homes with the greatest of hidden possibilities are often passed by, or else are tolerated only so long as is necessary. But Aladdin-like changes can often be wrought at little expense with a hammer, a saw and a few cans of paint, thus transforming an unattractive house into an individual home by the use of a combination of artistic taste and a little effort.

Such a change was made in a tiny, cheaply built house purchased by one young couple. After living for a year in a roomy apartment they decided to own a home where they might have a garden. Having only a small amount of money to spend they chose a desirable lot instead of a pretentious house. Surrounded by trees and placed far back on the deep lot, the four-room house presented a pleasing exterior, but it required imagination to see any possibilities in the half-finished interior.

After the living and dining-room furniture had been piled into the

small living-room of the new home the sight was not unlike that of a poorly managed secondhand store. The opening of doors was practically impossible. To relieve this condition it was decided to remove the partition between the living room, which must also serve as a dining-room, and a very small bedroom which adjoined it.

A long anticipated vacation was gladly postponed another year for the sake of the little home, and the funds saved for that purpose were used to pay a carpenter to do the necessary work. After the removal of the partition the bedroom became a cozy alcove of the original living room, made more quaint by a step down from one room to the other. In the old arrangement this had appeared merely objectionable.

While the living room had been finished after a fashion, the bedroom which had been added to it showed only unpainted boards. A small amount of wall board was sufficient to cover the walls and ceiling and was put on by a carpenter, the remainder of the task being left to the enthusiastic new owners.

A rough finished paint, purchased from the wall board manufacturers,

was carefully applied to the new walls by the amateur painters, one thick coat giving the satisfactory illusion of plaster. A cream paint was used for this, though it may be obtained in any shade. The woodwork was also given several coats of flat cream paint, which gave it a soft, dull finish.

Finishing and Furnishing
 The original living room now appeared drab indeed, with ugly greenish gray woodwork extending two-thirds of the way up the walls and a dark paper covering the remaining space. This woodwork was all given four coats of the same flat cream paint. As the ceiling was covered with light paper, the strip of dark paper on the walls now presented a pleasing contrast to the light woodwork and formed a rich background for several colorful pictures. The floors of both rooms had been oiled originally. Now they were cleaned and given two coats of maroon floor paint.

It was then possible to place the furniture in this room without a crowded appearance. As blue and orange predominated in the lamps and rugs, inexpensive but unusual

cretonne, with a design in these colors and a lighter background, was chosen as drapes for the casement windows. A mirror hung in either room served to give the illusion of more space.

A deficiency of bookcases was overcome by the purchase of three narrow secondhand bookcases, of good hard wood. A coat of cinnamon brown lacquer applied to the outside of these bookcases gave a beautiful smooth finish and harmonized with the other furniture in the room.

Chinese red lacquer was used to line the inside providing a colorful frame for books and toning in with the orange of the drapes. Careful thought for arrangement, a little spare-time work, and the living room of this little house became a joy to its owners as well as a subject of admiration for its simple air of comfort.

Kitchen and Bathroom
 An extension of the sink-board in the kitchen was accomplished by the carpenter and much-needed cupboard built beneath it. Two coats of white waterproof paint on the boards; two coats of warm yellow paint on the woodwork and walls, with narrow blue trimmings on the cupboard edges; blue gingham back curtains at the windows, have made the kitchen into a pleasant workroom.

The second bedroom of the house was larger and had only rough unpainted walls. This had to be tolerated as it was for some time. When it became possible to renovate it, the walls and ceiling were covered with wallboard and ivory rough-finish paint was used on them. The woodwork was given two coats of lettuce-green paint and the floor enameled in a slightly deeper shade of green.

White ruffled dotted swiss curtains were hung at the casement windows and tied back with green and white. Small rugs of deep rose with faint touches of orchid served to lend warmth to the green floor. An orchid and green bedspread was used on the walnut bed, and suggestions of the same colors repeated on the walnut dressing table. Blotters of orchid and rose were used on a green enameled desk.

The bathroom was freshened with two coats of white enamel with narrow trimmings of green and the cement floor was painted green. An old chest of drawers, also enameled white, was placed in this room to hold linen. White ruffled curtains with pink and green tie-backs and a rag rug in the same colors complete the room.

Many hours of loving labor have transformed this little house into a modest but peculiarly attractive home, in front of which blooms a long anticipated flower garden. Perhaps its chief charm is in its individuality—the easily recognizable result that follows when the inmates of a home express their own tastes and character in developing the settings among which they dwell.

Choosing and Placing Pictures

CERTAIN rooms, no matter how carefully they are furnished, must have the proper type of picture in order to achieve harmony and beauty. Pictures which possess visual interest can make an otherwise drab apartment appear cheerful and decorative; and, on the other hand, stupid pictures can spoil a room. Moreover, to contribute harmony to the scheme, the number must be wisely chosen, the framing circumspect and the placing must carry out a design through conscious relationship to the spaces and lines.

The real uses of pictures are to break up bare expanses of wall, to light up shadowed portions of a room, or to strike certain desired color notes. Rough stucco or cement wall appear best when quite bare of pictures, since their texture lends enough interest. Walls covered with decorative paper in toile-de-Jour or other scenic designs do not permit the use of pictures.

A room that is small, and contains several pieces of furniture, needs few or no pictures. In this case the wall space will not be overwhelming, and by being left free, will tend to increase the apparent size of the room. If a few small pictures are necessary for color, they may be placed rather low, or directly above the larger objects of furniture, for thus they do not lessen the room's size.

Colored Prints

Living rooms with plain walls require a few well-chosen pictures. Framed prints in color are very effective, and offer an extensive variety of subjects. They are especially appropriate for the room furnished in the early American, English cottage, or French Provincial manner.

Prints showing important events in American history are available. They are quite in keeping with American antiques or modern reproductions of such colonial furniture. For the child's room prints of this nature are both instructive and decorative.

Prints which are colorful in themselves show to best advantage in plain narrow frames of black or of a neutral color. The predominating color in the print may be chosen for the frame if the more somber effect of black is not desirable. In rooms which are simply decorated the prints may be mounted on heavy cardboard and used without frame or cord. A margin of an inch, at least, of cardboard should be left in order that the print have a background.

At Reasonable Prices

Silhouettes are again in favor, and their popularity is deserved. Where the pictures are not to be depended upon to supply color, silhouettes are most useful. The variety of subjects obtainable is great, but the most charming ones are those of people famous in the colonial or early Victorian eras. The prodigious collages worn in those times, by both males and females, make quaint and often amusing outlines.

First impressions of etchings by distinguished artists, owing to their prices, are not within the reach of picture lovers, but excellent reproductions are to be had. These, like the originals, possess a crispness that proves refreshing.

Maps, either really old ones or reproductions of old ones, are enjoying popularity at the present time. Reproductions of maps by such famous persons as Blaeu,

Vischer, and Janssonius are excellent and sell at exceedingly low prices.

They are fascinating, too, with their sketches of old ships, sporting whales, gilding dolphins, and quaint cartouches.

Taking any house room by room, it will be found that there is a type of picture especially suitable for each portion. In the dining room, for instance, flower and fruit prints or other agreeable still-life

Jensen of Denmark, Silversmith

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 Copenhagen
DURING the last 30 years a new style of hand-wrought silver has been introduced. In the northern countries, one of the foremost silversmiths to emphasize

resource, his sense of beauty and fitness, together with his thoroughness in himself supervising every stage through which the object passes, places him in the position of having definitely enriched modern silversmith craft.

The beautiful vases, dishes, bowls, tableware and ornaments for personal use are shaped by hammering. The connection between the practical use of the object and the design is carefully considered.

Among European museums that exhibit Jensen's work are: The Art Industrial Museum of Copenhagen; the National Museum, Stockholm; Röhsska Museum, Göteborg; Western Country Museum, Bergen; Art Work Museum, Cologne; People's Art Museum, The Hague; Museum of the History of Art, Geneva.

In the United States examples are shown by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; Newark Museum, Newark, N. J., and the Detroit Institute, Detroit.

A silver jug, the property of the National Museum at Stockholm, is a good specimen of this artist's work. It shows decoration which is confined to a beading at the junction of the ebon handle and base. A fruit bowl that represents an unfolded flower supported by stems, leaves and conventional seed-vessels, has been made in three sizes and sent to Prince Chichibu of Japan as a wedding gift.

A tureen, again, is an example of design achieved by a single curve, while a rose bowl, with beading on the rim and set in an ornamented base, has been acquired by the Museum of Decorative Art at the Louvre, Paris.

Wanamaker's Presents BEL-ETAGE

Another Au Quatrieme—In the new building

With BELMAISON, VENTURUS, ANTIQUE Tapestries and Rugs, the ETERNAL ARTS of the East and old ENGLISH SILVER COURTS in Association.

THE new Gallery is the consummation of a movement which began many years ago with AU QUATRIEME'S collections of antique furniture and bibelots from five countries and three centuries . . . enlarged in response to the requests of clients, by the establishment of BELMAISON interior decorating service and Reproduction Furniture . . . influenced and strengthened by the rare and beautiful objects from China and Japan, representing the

Eternal Arts of the East . . . expanded by the creations of VENTURUS looking into the art of the future . . . supplemented by the already famous Wanamaker collections of tapestries and antique rugs and old English silver.

We now have two distinguished fourth floors, connected by the Bridge of Progress, presenting the arts of civilized living from the Renaissance down to the present hour, with a new outlook into the future.

VENTURUS Modernistic Furniture and Decorations

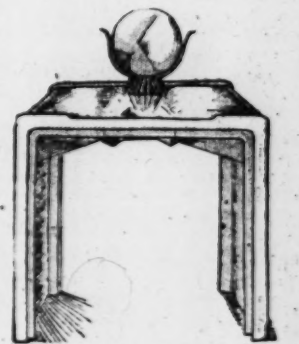
VENTURUS is a new and distinguished departure into the field of modernism, representing, (shall we say?) the classicism of the future as BELMAISON represents the classicism of the past, and it is thoroughly consistent with the spirit of the Wanamaker store that this welcoming of decorative ventures into new fields should occupy a position of such importance in the Gallery. For it was always one of

the great principles of the store's Founder not only to foster every established classic expression of the arts, but to recognize and encourage the new and divergent creative impulse.

VENTURUS presents the best modern work in the decorative field now being produced in Europe and America. It includes everything requisite to the distinguished interior in the modern mood. Furniture by Dominique,

Jallot, Bruno Paul. The superb lacquers of Jallot . . . among them one three fold-screen in gold lacquer, of Deer by a Mountain Lake, that may well be compared with the marvelous screen of the period of Korin in Japan . . . Glass by Jean Luce,

Lalique, Schneider, Rasmisch. Silver by Puiforcat. The ravishingly beautiful new fabrics of Rodier. Rugs. Lamps. Bronzes. Chosen and arranged with a fastidious and delightful taste, that in itself offers a revelation of new aesthetic vistas.



The ETERNAL ARTS of the East . . .

A GREAT collection of museum quality, of magnificent Chinese carvings in jade, crystal, ivory and rose quartz, antique and modern. Of Imperial yellow Palace embroideries. Of exquisite carved, jewelled and painted snuff bottles. And including the supremely

beautiful great carved and painted Taoist screen made in the reign of K'ANG HSI as a gift from a Premier to an Emperor, and once a treasure of the imperial household. Including likewise ancient T'ang tomb figures, and the lovely Ming and K'ang Hsi porcelains

that played in the 17th and 18th Centuries so important a rôle in the drawing-rooms of Europe and Colonial America . . . with many other delightful decorative objects from Japan, Tibet and Kashmir . . . lacquers, embroideries, ceremonial robes and old temple pewter.



The OLD ENGLISH Silver Courts

A COLLECTION of English ancestral plate ranking with those of the great museums of the country. It includes: examples of the work of England's finest silversmiths from Elizabeth's day down to the reign of George IV. Choices specimens of Cromwellian, Restoration, Queen Anne and Georgian silver, the

greater number marked with the crests and coats of arms of the great English families for which they were originally made, and reflecting in their designs the varying phases of English taste and, indeed, often the very movements of her history. A remarkable group of old racing cups. Several examples of the

work of the great PAUL LAMERIE. Old Scotch and Irish silver are also represented, among them a superb Monteith bowl made in Dublin in 1708. Old Sheffield plate and an extremely fine group of modern silver reproductions from the Goldsmith's and Silversmiths Company of London handsomely round out this distinguished collection.



ANTIQUÉ Tapestries and Rugs

A COLLECTION of important French, Flemish and Italian, Gothic, Renaissance, Louis XIV, and Louis XV Aubusson tapestries. Most notable is the series, *The Life of Diana*, woven after the cartoons of Dubreuil in one of

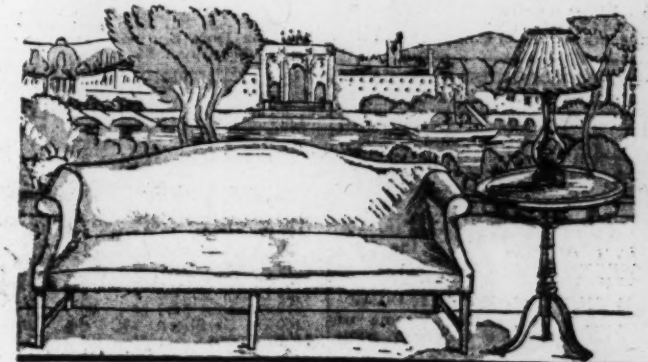
those ateliers which later merged with the Gobelins, and which came to us from a Chateau in Normandy. Worthy of remark is the large number of small examples for the present day interior of limited wall space, carefully chosen for their beauty of color and

design. The Tapestry Room is arranged in the manner of a fine French salon. Antique chairs covered with tapestry are also a feature of this collection. Another interior opening from the tapestries is devoted to antique Persian and other Oriental Rugs.

BELMAISON Reproductions and Interior Decoration

BELMAISON furniture came into existence to satisfy an expressed need for faithful replicas of antique originals, that might be used harmoniously with antiques or in their place, in creating the decorative atmosphere of other styles and epochs. BELMAISON's series of completely furnished interiors in the

manners of different countries and different periods, was created by the BELMAISON Staff of Interior Decorators to provide a fitting background for the Reproduction Furniture. And the Chintz Room supplements it with correct and beautiful fabrics, many of them not to be found elsewhere in this country.



WANAMAKER'S—Fourth gallery, new building

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Unemployment Temporary, Says British Delegate on Mission to Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—British unemployment figures are misleading, declared Sir Hugo Hirst, member of the British Economic Mission charged with undertaking a comprehensive

Survey of Australia's industrial and financial problems. These figures, said Sir Hugo, have been used to show that Britain is going down hill. It is going down the wrong sort of hill, through the fog of the basic industries, through the process of evolution, have had to suffer, and the difficulties have been accentuated by the war period. Industries, however, are now putting their houses in order, and the more modern works, which are employing the most up-to-date methods of technical research, have really been saved from the slump and are regaining the hold lost in the world markets.

Sir Hugo foresees tremendous developments in Australia during the next 100 years, but, like his col-

He wants to concentrate on what can be done chiefly within the next 10 years.

The commission comprises Sir Arthur Duckham the well-known engineer; Sir Hugo Hirst, an authority on industrial problems; Sir Ernest Clark, and D. Orme Malcolm, financial experts. It began its inquiry in western Australia, proceeding thence overland straight through to Brisbane. The remainder of the tour was in New Guinea, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia, where three months in all being spent in Australia. The return to England is to be made via America.

The commission is visiting Aus-

at the request of the Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, who approached the British Prime Minister with a view to obtaining the advice of the four best experts available on Australia's problems. The investigation is being made on a scale and with an authority not hitherto attempted, the Prime Minister has declared his expectation that the findings of the commissioners would have an important bearing on the future policy of the Government.

Wheels Whir and Roar at Mechanical Exposition

more basic necessities of everyday life and the more delicate precision work used in industry.

For the student, "Mechanical Underland" presents a graphic demonstration of the machine age, a series of moving wheels and gears, of large and small, of those in 100 or more small machines in constant motion, small wheels engaging larger ones, great locks for the base or for closing automatically, and devices for measuring power registering the mechanical story of what is taking place.

COTTON EXPORTS LARGER

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than last, according to figures released by the U. S. Bureau of Commerce.

According to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 306,944 bales this week, compared with 311,141 in the like week last year. Total exports during the season to date are 3,942,426 bales, compared with 3,719,918 in the corresponding period of last season.

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
Louisville Gas & Electric Company
Exports for 12 months ended Oct. 31:

	1928	1927
Exports	\$9,600,090	\$8,752,855
Net after taxes	4,919,716	4,586,760
Total income	5,210,407	4,731,499

Before depreciation.

Before depreciation

Before depreciation

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Early Income Taxes

The income tax, which was introduced into the United Kingdom as a war levy by William Pitt in 1798-1799—a duty of 10 per cent on all incomes from whatever source derived, except incomes under £50 a year—was lifted in 1815 and not revived until 1842. A graduated tax on income from certain fixed sources had, however, been levied as early as 1455, and again in 1450.



EXTREMES

During the World War it was found that Texas furnished the greatest proportional number of tall men and Rhode Island led in the largest percentage of short men.

Detroit Free Press: Something else the old timers did not receive when they bought a new horse was free service for six months or a year.

Roman Caerleon At Caerleon on the Usk, near Newport (Wales), where the legendary King Arthur is said to have lived, excavations have brought to light a series of lookout turrets to which a large furnace chamber had, at a later date, been added. The base of a massive water tank has also been found in this city.

Denver Highland Chief: If one never talked "baby talk" to a baby, would the baby speak plain English at the age of three?

Naturalization In October, 1928, 47 Russians, 12 Poles, 10 Americans, 10 Italians, 5 Rumanians, 4 French, 3 Danes, 3 Germans, 2 Belgians, 2 Czechoslovakians, 2 Dutch, 2 Swedes, 2 Swiss, 1 Austrian, 1 Greek, and 1 Portuguese and 10 other nationalities became naturalized British citizens, according to the London Gazette.

Border Cities Start Despite the widespread use of automobiles, a manufacturer of doorbells has just declared a dividend.

Canadian Senate The Senate of Canada comprises 96 members: 24 each from Quebec and Ontario, 10 each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 6 each from Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and 4 from Prince Edward Island.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What change has Senator McNary made in his farm relief bill?—Editorial.
2. What trade practice of the motion picture industry is the Federal Trade Commission working to modify?—News Section.
3. What response has Walter Damrosch received to his radio concerts for children?—Educational Page.
4. What was Herbert Hoover's first engineering job?—News Section.
5. How much may shippers in the Mississippi Valley save by using barge lines instead of railroads?—Among the Railroads.
6. What new material is being used for costume flowers?—Household Arts Page.
7. What is the cost of war to European states?—Sayings.
8. From what French word does "renaissance" come?—Word a Day.
9. Why do many parents not allow their children to attend motion picture performances?—Mirror of World Opinion.
10. What is Canada's largest city?—Odds and Ends.

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Trivial

We know that whatever is trivial is of little value, but we may not know the reason why. The Romans realized that at street corners, where idlers gathered, only the most unimportant discussions took place, so they formed the word *trivialis* to designate such an attitude from *tri*, "a place where three roads meet," *tri*, "three" and *via*, "way." Trivial conversations, worthless gossip, ordinary tales, come from those who may be found loitering at such intersections.

Trivial acts, trivialities, trifling affairs, are commonplace and devoid of worth. Surrounded as we are by so much that is stimulating and good and beautiful, we should be warned against any effort of thinking or doing that would result in that which is trivial. Concentration on goodness and worth will eventually crowd out all that is mean, valueless and unimportant.

Try-I-I is accented on the first syllable. The first and second I's sound as in *hi*, as in account. "What mighty contests arise from trivial things!"

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Thought for Today

WHEN the fight begins within himself, a man's worth something.—ROBERT BROWNING

In Lighter Vein

Just as Good

"Do you keep alkaline?" asked a young wife of a Hiawatha merchant, as the World reports it. "I am sorry, madam, but we are out of it today," explained the merchant apologetically. "Oh, what a pity, and I wanted it so badly," mourned the young woman. "But if you haven't it, I'll try to make something else answer. Just give me two yards of cottolene."—Copper's Weekly.



The Pathfinder

Inspector: "Yes, sir, you'll receive an order to have this well filled up." Owner: "But, I say, what am I going to do with my old safety-razor blades?"

Small Beginning Successful Man: "I tell you, sir, I worked my way up from the bottom. When I began business on my own account I had absolutely nothing but my own knowledge of things." Listener: "Certainly a great success from so small a beginning!"

And the Airplane Business Is Up In the Air

"My father invested in a subway, and it went under."

"Well, mine started a doughnut bakery, and went in the hole."—Judge.

Geography Teacher: "If you stand facing the north, what have you on the left hand?" Billie: "Fingers."—Border Cities Star.

Not Particular "What are you saluting me for?" bawled the sergeant-major. "I am not an officer."

"I know that," replied the recruit, "but anyone does to practice on."—Answer.

Knows His Students "Which are the students here?" asked the visitor.

"The ones who are not wearing coonskin coats," replied the president of the college.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

He Would Be Smith: "Jones is puzzled."

Brown: "Why so?" Smith: "He wants to talk about his new car and his clever little boy at the same time."



I Record only the Sunny Hours

An Example Beaumont, Calif.

JUST how to handle differences of opinion in municipal affairs is frequently the subject of much study by those in charge, but Mayor Bogart of the city of Beaumont, Calif., in whose bailiwick there have been evidences of friction between the "pros" and the "cons," has resorted to "a call to prayer" in his endeavor to find some solution of the difficulty. This he has done by a proclamation reading as follows:

Believing in the practical efficiency of prayer; knowing that the impersonal viewpoint of life transcends the personal; and believing that all great or important undertakings should first invoke the blessings of God:

Each Wednesday during the month of December is set aside as a special day of prayer.

We have gone through months of working together in the accomplishment of constructive measures and the building of foundations of harmony and prosperity. For these let us give thanks.

We face a new year with greater opportunities still ahead of Beaumont. For this let us give thanks.

We face problems on which there are differences of opinion. Let us pray that all such may be settled in the spirit of brotherhood, and that the personal equation may be silenced.

Let us pray for harmony. Let us pray not for success of any specific problem as we would like it solved, but rather for divine guidance of the citizens as a whole. Let us try to remember the teaching of the Master to love our neighbor as ourselves.

As a Christian city, let us make December a month when the Christmas spirit shall pervade Beaumont for the leaving of 12 months of co-operation in 1929.

A Deed Recalled MRS. G. A. W. Los Angeles, writes the Sundial of the old pleasure which has been hers recently of reading in the Sundial something she did. She explains that the incident had never been related to anyone and in fact had been forgotten by her. The befriended one, obviously, had used the Sundial as a channel for expressing thanks.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Suzanne and Sally Lou's Vacation

SUZANNE and Sally Lou, during their vacation, had talked over ways and means to make their yard more attractive so that the birds would make it their playground. Sally Lou decided that they would put a pan of water on a pedestal of concrete near the garage and



The Blackbird Dropped the Bread Into the Water and Waited Until It Was Soft Enough to Eat.

plant vines at the base. This she did, and the vines later covered the pedestal and went over the entire front of the garage.

This made a most attractive and inviting place for the birds to rest and bathe. The pan was kept full of cool, fresh water by Suzanne on one day and Sally Lou on the next. One day Suzanne threw some crusts of bread out for the birds and just then a blackbird flew down, and after trying several times to eat them, finally picked one up and flew to the bird bath. Then it dropped the bread into the water and waited until it was soft enough to eat.

A friend had given the girls a canary and Sally Lou decided that instead of throwing away the seeds left in the bottom of the cage, they would scatter them out in the yard for the birds. And during the summer months, when melons were being served for breakfast, the seeds were put away in a bag in the garage, to feed the birds in the winter time.

Just outside their bedroom window was a large peach tree, and in the summer, when the fruit was ripe enough to pick, the peaches were so pink that you would think that they were really blushing. Often Sally Lou and Suzanne would hear a great stir among the birds and on going to the window they would find a squirrel picking off the peaches. Sitting up on his hind legs, with his tail waving like a beautiful plume, he would first peel the peach, then eat it and drop the seed on the ground.

In spite of the birds flying all around

him, chattering and scolding, he seemed not at all disturbed. After the birds had taken their daily dip in the bird bath, they would fly into this peach tree to put their feathers in order, and one day when a redbird was preening his feathers, he spread his tail until it looked like a beautiful red fan. Suzanne said that she hoped some day to have a fan just like that when she attended a masquerade party dressed as a queen. Sally Lou thought it would be lovely, when she was quite grown up, to have a comb of that color for her hair when she went dressed as a Spanish dancer.

When cold weather arrived, the sparrows came in great numbers for their morning meal. Each morning, when Sally Lou and Suzanne came

downstairs, they found them all waiting in a tree near by, until the table, which was already covered with a dazzling white tablecloth of snow, was made ready for them, with the seeds and bread crumbs plentifully scattered over it.

How to get some pictures of the birds at their morning meal was the next thing to be considered. Suzanne suggested placing the camera near their feeding place; then she tied a string to the trigger and brought it through the door. Then one day when the birds were all enjoying their breakfast the camera was snapped, and Suzanne and Sally Lou had a charming picture of some of their bird friends.

Ask These Q. What is the first thing a man sets in his garden?

A. His foot.

Q. Why is a miner like a boatman?

A. Because he handles the ore.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog Late this afternoon I was ambling along Cedar Street wishing someone would come along and run me a race or something.

Well, it wasn't long before I heard a familiar horn behind me and I looked around just in time to see the Boss's dog whizz by in his automobile.

So I went lickety-split down the street after him.

But he must have thought I wanted a ride because just as I was beginning to think what a fine race I was having he stopped the car and told me to "hop in."

It was all right, though, because when we got home the Boss was just riding away on his bicycle and I jumped out and followed him and had all the racing a pup could wish for!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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EDITORIALS

Fifteen Cruisers When Needed

THE well-meaning, but perhaps overenthusiastic, opponents of naval armaments who are diligently endeavoring to defeat the cruiser bill pending in Congress do not seem to have given proper attention to one feature in the President's recommendation of the bill for passage. After recounting in a dispassionate way the estimate that the United States Navy is deficient in cruisers, he goes on with a mildness thoroughly his own to say: "The bill before the Senate, with the elimination of the time clause, should be passed."

It would hardly seem that with the time clause eliminated this bill should be offensive any longer even to those extremists whom the President describes as "the timid and the suspicious." In the existing bill it is provided that there shall be five cruisers laid down each year for three years. With this proviso eliminated, the Congress will have given the President authority to build cruisers as in his judgment, and that of his advisers, they may be needed and whenever Congress may be induced to make appropriations for their construction. It might also be said that the passage of the resolution, instead of providing an immediate increase in the navy, or constituting in any sense a threat against any nation which might possibly engage in naval competition with the United States, has simply provided the President with a weapon that may be used in the event such competition shall in fact appear.

It has been pointed out time and again by friends of naval disarmament that one reason for the success of the Washington Conference was that the United States, in the first-class battle ships then building or authorized, had something to sacrifice, and did in fact make sacrifices in order to induce concessions on the part of other nations. While experts on opposite sides of the ocean differ as to whether at this moment the United States or Great Britain is superior in cruisers existing or on the ways, the fact unquestionably is that the United States has not such demonstrated superiority or even actual equality as to make possible any considerable reduction of its force as a result of international agreement. It even appeared during the abortive conference at Geneva that the endeavor to secure limitation of armaments might result in the necessity of increased naval construction in the United States in order to come up to the standards there fixed.

With the authority of Congress for fifteen new 10,000-ton cruisers in his hand, the President can with more prospect of success summon a new naval conference. It is wholly probable that this, rather than the actual construction of the ships, was what he has had in his thought throughout.

Proposed Border Restrictions

PURELY as a means of still further protecting wage earners in the United States from the competition of alien labor, Secretary of Labor Davis, in his annual report, urges the application of quota regulations to the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Until the restrictions now placed upon immigration from Old World countries are thus applied, he declares, the protection to domestic labor will not be complete. He therefore recommends such changes in the law as will insure the end which he regards as desirable.

Viewing the whole subject of immigration restriction more broadly, the Secretary urges upon Congress the wisdom of so amending the present statute as to permit the reuniting of separated families now kept apart by a strict application of the quota rules. But he wisely proposes that after this has been accomplished care be exercised to see that no heads of families be allowed to enter the United States under the quota until passports are available thereunder for all dependent members of their families.

The special plea in behalf of American wage earners comes logically enough from the Secretary of the Department of Labor. The problems of unemployment, when they exist, are of deep concern to him and his official staff. But the interest of the legislators to whom the Secretary directs his appeal for new restrictions upon alien immigration lies even deeper than this. It is not wholly in behalf of labor that the present quota regulations are provided and enforced. The departure from the former method of dealing with the alien influx was deemed necessary because of the impossibility of assimilating the increasing number of immigrants, and the growing disinclination on the part of many newcomers to seek naturalization.

This latter aspect of the situation is emphasized and clearly illustrated on the southern border today. From Mexico, particularly, thousands of laborers, some seeking permanent and some only temporary residence in the United States, enter the country every year. They are not, generally speaking, of a type which entertains what Americans regard as the higher ideals of government. If they are to acquire or attain this standard it must be through education or by some process of what, for want of another name, is called Americanization.

Secretary Davis sees, likewise, the possible necessity of keeping a closer guard over the

northern boundary between Canada and the United States. Recent court decisions in cases brought to challenge the right of aliens to cross the border to and from their work in northern American cities, if upheld on appeal, will, in his opinion, open the door to the unrestricted entry of immigrants, whether from Canada, Mexico or Europe, if these seek to evade the laws by crossing from Canada.

The brief, taken at its face value, offers a convincing, if not conclusive, argument in support of the premise laid down. This is that the protection to American labor is more theoretical than practical. The arguments, unless traversed by employers of so-called cheap or unskilled labor in mills, mines and factories and upon farms, will probably persuade Congress to amend the present law.

Drink and Unemployment

GREAT BRITAIN is not ready for prohibition, says the Bishop of Willesden, but if Mr. Hoover improves the enforcement of the law he believes the example set by the United States during the next four years will forward the cause of local option and ultimately enable the British people to handle the drink problem for themselves. Heretofore, like the manufacture of armaments, the liquor traffic has been regarded as an essential to industry and, as such, an important source of national revenue. It is also said to justify itself by employing 1,500,000 workers in breweries, distilleries, and public houses, while prohibition, it is claimed, would merely throw this vast army into the already swollen ranks of the unemployed.

Undesirable as this latter contingency might at first sight appear, it is well to recall that Britain some day will solve her unemployment problem, and that, meanwhile, British drunks may be counted on to continue their assault on the liquor traffic as an uneconomic industry, as compared, let us say, with the manufacture of boots and shoes. According to Board of Trade figures, £1,000,000 worth of boots and shoes at the factory represents the work of 5884 persons, but £1,000,000 worth of beer at the brewery represents the labor of only 542 persons. The drink trade thus employs only one-tenth as many workers as another and more useful form of industry and, in addition, contributes heavily to unemployment by the promotion of drunkenness.

Notwithstanding the heaviest taxation, the British liquor traffic flourishes even when other businesses such as the coal, iron, and steel trades are struggling to weather severe depressions. Proof of this is afforded in Durham, where many miners have long been out of work. According to Dr. T. C. Penfold of the Ministry of Health, 1200 Durham children were attending school barefooted last August because the family breadwinner was unemployed and could not buy them shoes. Yet the drink trade in Durham at the time was reported "prosperous." It fattens upon the misery of its victims. And still, if all the workers now employed in the liquor trade were to be jobless tomorrow, as a result of a cessation of the demand for drink and the closing of the breweries and dram-shops, the release of the millions of capital for other forms of business enterprise could be trusted to open new channels of employment, as has been the case in the United States.

No "Locking-Up" of Money

THE suggestions made by President-elect Hoover for co-operation in planning the construction of needed public works, so as to assure employment for the great numbers of industrial workers who because of what is popularly termed "overproduction" find themselves at recurring periods lacking jobs, have evoked the objection that the proposed plan for stabilizing employment would defeat its purpose by withdrawing from available sources of credit the large amounts to be expended upon the various projects approved by the co-ordinated authorities.

If the amount of money, or rather credit currency, available for use in paying wages and buying goods were strictly limited, this criticism might be valid, but the facts are so plainly otherwise that it is surprising to see the same old fallacies brought forward to do duty as objections to what may prove to be an epoch-making departure in economics. Through careless thinking and loose writing the public has been deluded into believing that in some mysterious way money expended for good roads, waterway improvement, public buildings and similar projects is diverted from the channels of trade, or, as generally stated, "locked up" for a more or less definite period. Nothing of the kind occurs. Practically every dollar expended on road construction, for instance, goes, in paying wages to labor and in payment for materials, directly back into circulation. No "money" is "locked up," for the good and sufficient reason that as rapidly as it is paid out for labor or supplies it goes from the recipients to the butcher, the baker and all other merchandise distributors.

Since the recognized defect of present social and industrial conditions is the inability of the consuming public to buy approximately as much wealth as they produce, it is manifest that, stated in terms of monetary exchange of commodities, the situation is one in which the consumers have not sufficient income to purchase all the goods they produce and need. The problem, therefore, seems to be one of correlating the currency of supply with industrial and business activities so that consumption may keep pace with production, and the multitude, which is both producer and consumer, may be enabled to exchange what it gets for its product without artificial restraints.

America Discovers Beauty

OVER and over again the world hears of an America which is coming of age; too seldom of an America which is becoming beautiful. Yet, whatever private views a man may hold with reference to skyscrapers and electric signs and billboards, grain elevators and Main Streets, he must admit that, in this

one hundred and fifty-third year of the independence of the United States, national beauty is in the ascendancy.

To establish himself in this conviction, a man might care to read an article on "Our Revolt Against Ugliness," written by Harlean James, executive secretary of the American Civic Association, in a recent number of the American Review of Reviews. It might help him, too, to hold an ear to the ground to catch those protestations of juries and boards, commissions and departments which, as Mr. James declares, are everywhere pleading the cause of city planning and city improvement. Moreover, a man might take a short expedition to one of the numerous public playgrounds now found in all important American cities; or a longer expedition to one of the great national parks. Why, even that proverbially hard-headed person, the American business man, is discovering that beauty pays. Never before has there been so widespread an attempt to provide beauty for all the people.

This question is perhaps open to dispute: Is America actually in need of beautifying? Her critics, within and without her borders, have held that she is. If only they would cultivate a little patience! It is common knowledge that American civic landscape is often unfinished and unlovely of aspect. The same thing is likely to be true of other countries. America is young, and her faults are the faults of youth. So far, her essential purpose has been to effect her growth and to plant her feet firmly along her chosen path. Not until recently has America begun to perceive the importance of being comely as well as strong and of a good stature. Now that the pioneer has cleared the ground and tilled it; now that he has settled prosperous cities, he has turned his attention to making his surroundings more beautiful. And his whole heart is in his task.

What Price Skyscrapers?

NOW Mr. Deems Taylor is a distinguished composer of American opera, a responsible critic of the arts and a loyal New Yorker—loyal because he was born in New York and is still living there—but lately he has become alarmed at his home town and, peering a decade into the future, he has been moved to compose, not an opera to immortalize New York, but an inscription to warn its neighbors. It reads:

The city that was so prosperous that nobody could afford to buy real estate.
That was such an ideal place of business that nobody could transact any business.

It is with these gloomy words that Mr. Taylor rises to protest in a recent issue of Vanity Fair against the promiscuous construction of skyscrapers. Within a stone's throw of the Grand Central Terminal, he points out, there stands, or will stand shortly, a group of skyscrapers of which the floor space totals nearly 100 acres and the tenants of which outnumber the combined population of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Brownsville, Tex.; Reno, Nev.; Emporia, Kan.; and Albuquerque, New Mexico. This group includes such towering structures—sheep on shelf like cliff dwellers on a grand scale—as the new Chanin Building, the fifty-two stories of which go up 625 feet, the new Reynolds Building, tallest in the world, its sixty-seven stories piercing the sky 808 feet above the street level, the Graybar Building, the new Grand Central Building, and others. Truly Forty-second Street is on its way, and nothing can stop it now. Only bigger and better skyscrapers are in sight.

Perhaps the really alarming fact is not that New York's genius for skyscrapers is tending to outrun its ability to cope with the problems which these skyscrapers bring in their wake, but that nearly every American city of sizable proportion is developing its own Forty-second Street. The experience which New York is undergoing should provide a needed lesson to those communities which are emulating the New York skyscraper without accompanying it with far-sighted city planning. On Forty-second Street in New York, for example, the skyscraper has multiplied the population in such a limited area that pedestrian and vehicular traffic facilities have been rendered almost impotent during the busy hours of the day. And while new subways may be doubling their capacity, new skyscrapers are increasing their population tenfold.

We wouldn't like to see New York set aside as a national museum, as Mr. Taylor foresees if skyscraping goes on at its present rate, yet if the skyscraper is to continue to be a dominant feature of American architecture and an essential instrument in the art of American living, cities which have not already built to excess may well proceed with caution and with greater attention to spacing, light, traffic and more frequent parkways.

Editorial Notes

Another example of the fact that the majority of people can be trusted if placed on their honor is found in the deed of a large tract of wooded land near Akron, O., to that city as a public park. The owner, a wealthy Akron woman, opened it some time ago to the public on condition that visitors would not deface the trees or shrubbery, pluck wild flowers, scatter picnic leavings or set fire to the place, and the park is their reward.

The baptismal names of the Prince of Wales are seven and constitute a species of atavic glorification. They are Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, and refer in their order to grandfather, paternal great-grandfather, maternal great-grandfather, and the patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

One prophet who is not without honor in his own country just now is the Peruvian engineer who in 1912 proposed the name of Herbert Hoover as an honorary member of the Engineers Club in Lima, where the President-elect has just been entertained.

The approaching twenty-fifth anniversary of the first successful airplane flight should remind Americans that the Smithsonian Institution in Washington would be the right place in which to preserve the Wright plane.

Latin America Enters the News: Chile

By WALLACE THOMPSON

This is the fifth of a series of articles on the political and economic background of the countries to be visited by Mr. Hoover on his Latin-American tour

CHILE is one of the important temperate-zone countries of the world, new and as yet still largely in the mineral or raw material stage of its development. It is, however, inhabited by a vigorous people who happen to be facing just now two major crises, one political and the other economic. Lying for nearly 2700 miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, it is but 250 miles wide at its widest point and 65 miles wide at its narrowest. Its climate varies from the desolate nitrate deserts in the north, through a lovely garden country (in which most of the inhabitants live) in the heart of the south temperate zone, to the frigid areas at from 50 to 56 degrees south latitude, where the stormy Straits of Magellan divide the mainland from the Island of Tierra del Fuego. Its total area is about 295,000 square miles, and its population some 4,000,000. It is one of the few genuinely maritime nations of South America, and its own ships sail to New York and Europe.

In the last few years, Chile has been in the news chiefly as a principal participant in the forty-year-old dispute over the provinces of Tacna and Arica, which lie between Chile's northern border and Peru's southern border, and which have been under Chilean rule since 1883. In that year the Treaty of Ancon ended the War of the Pacific between Chile and Peru with the cession of the nitrate provinces of Peru (and Bolivia) to Chile, and left Chile for ten years in control of Tacna and Arica, which the Chileans felt might otherwise become a rallying point for a new war of Peru and Bolivia against Chile. At the end of the ten years a plebiscite was to be held to determine the sovereignty.

Disputes over who should vote in the plebiscite delayed it however until, in 1922, the Chilean and Peruvian Governments submitted the matter to the arbitration of the President of the United States, who decided that the plebiscite should be held. Gen. John J. Pershing was sent down as the United States president of the plebiscite commission, but because of many complicated difficulties, due largely to the fact that the original treaty limited the power of the arbitrator in his award, no plebiscite has yet been held. Chile retains control, but within the last few years, moving in another direction, has achieved the great diplomatic triumph of inducing Peru and Chile to resume diplomatic relations; there are now ambassadors of these two countries in the respective capitals, and there is every hope that the long dispute will in a very few years be entirely adjusted.

Chile has been going through another political crisis, an internal one. Chile has been free from revolutions than any other country in Latin America, and its Government has been established on a centralized basis, with a sort of parliamentary limitation of the powers of the executive. The old white Chilean aristocracy has been much in control, and until the election in 1920 of the so-called "middle class" President, Arturo Alessandri, son of an Italian schoolmaster, this rule was virtually unchallenged. President Alessandri upset many traditions, and in the end was himself ousted by a group of army officers. President Emilio Figueroa being placed in power. He, in turn, gave way to Col. Carlos Ibanez, who had been the leader of the army opposition to Arturo Alessandri, and who is now President. Colonel Ibanez is virtually the representative of a civilian dictatorship, however, comparable, even more than in the case with President Leguia of Peru, to the rule of Premier Mussolini of Italy or Gen. Primo de Rivera of Spain. The adjustment of Chile to a new Constitution is now going on, limiting the former power of Congress to overthrow the Cabinet of the President by refusing indorsement of any of its proposals, and making other changes required by new conditions.

This adjustment has been vigorously handled by President Ibanez, and coincident with it, various economic reforms have been under way. The great wealth of the

country is nitrate—the chemical salt, nitrate of soda, being found in shallow strata in certain areas of the great deserts of the northern portion of the country. Around 3,000,000 tons of the refined product are shipped from Chile annually, in good years, and from the export tax on these shipments the Government has in some years received two-thirds of its total income.

The Great War, while increasing the demand for nitrate for the manufacture of munitions, ruined the market (a far greater one) for it for fertilizer, and when the war was ended, Germany, Chile's chief customer, had developed its own synthetic nitrate industry. Synthetic nitrates were also being made in France, as they still are, and in the United States—Muscle Shoals, Ala., is designed in part to be a fixed nitrogen manufacturing center. In addition, the Guggenheim interests of the United States brought out a new method of extracting the Chilean nitrate of soda, by reducing the temperature of a solution of the salt in water, instead of boiling it. Two years ago, the nitrate industry of Chile was in serious straits.

In the last year, however, the taxation system has been revised, and the manufacturers have virtually ended the association which for years controlled the industry and which applied the theory of limitation of production in order to increase prices, thereby establishing one of those monopolies in world raw materials which have called forth Mr. Hoover's most severe criticism. More than that, perhaps, American excavating machinery, steam and electric shovels, motortrucks and electric railways, not to mention more modern machinery in the factories or "oficinas," have been put to work, and the nitrate industry of Chile has moved definitely into the traditional United States (or Hoover) policy of quantity production and lowering prices. President Ibanez was one of the most important factors in this change, and he is quoted as having told the Nitrate Producers Association that their survival depended not on government subsidies or support, but on the modernization of the industry by United States methods and machines and on meeting synthetic nitrogen competition with lower prices.

Copper mining is the second great industry of Chile, and this is to a large extent in United States hands. Copper is produced at the lowest cost figure in the world at Chuquibambilla, inland from the nitrate desert in the north, where open cut mining with immense electric shovels and handling in a stupendous American leaching plant produce pure copper bars at a very low cost. In the south the Braden Copper Company sets another example of efficient modern mining. Iron is also mined, but not treated, in Chile; an iron ore mountain at Coquimbo, just north of Valparaiso, being literally shoveled into ore ships and brought to the United States. Chile is also one of the few countries of Latin America possessing coal deposits, and recent Chilean legislation is designed to force the foreign companies, as well as the native ones, to change their plants over from oil to Chilean coal, by a gradually increasing import tax on petroleum. Other economic problems are being met with legislative formulas, some of which have brought forth protest from the foreign companies, but most of which are recognized as essentially sound and fair.

Chile's nationalism is one of its fine, outstanding characteristics. The people are vivid, intelligent, hard working, and the "roto," the mestizo mixture of Spaniard and the vigorous native Araucanian Indian, is one of the best workers in the world. The Chilean railway system is largely electrified; its cars are modern and of American type and manufacture; the cities are charming and beautiful; and the life, while quiet and businesslike, has much of the poise and maturity of the older cities of Europe. Chile has risen above its crises, and the present stage of development is intensely interesting to such a visitor as Mr. Hoover, because it is so essentially a critical stage in a notable advance.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN view of a falcon's nest high up on the Baltic cliffs. The balloon gondola, made in Berlin, was just large enough to hold him and his camera, was covered with gray canvas, and painted to make it appear a part of the rocky wall. Night by night he drew the car closer to the wall of the rock with the help of thin cables, until one morning he was only a few meters from the nest. About 100 feet above the surf, hanging from the vertical cliff, the intrepid camera man could watch the shy bird in her nest and make several beautiful pictures of the falcon and her two fine youngsters. During the operation the elder bird gazed calmly at the camouflaged basket, which she no doubt considered to be a part of the rock.

German engineering, farming and art experts, among them several from Berlin, have been invited in recent years to the Near East and other parts of Asia to assist in the organization of industry, farming and scientific institutions. German architects, for instance, are doing much at present for the modernizing of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan.

Now a group of German agricultural experts, with Dr. G. Oldenbourg at the head, have accepted an invitation of the Turkish Government to go to Angora for the purpose of organizing agricultural culture on a sound and practical basis. The first result of their work is the laying of the stone of an agricultural academy in Angora, which has just been accomplished by the Turkish Minister of Economics, Rachmy Bey.

On the morning of November 1, a pleasurable surprise was awaiting hundreds of thousands of Germans at the breakfast table. The air mail which the ship Graf Zeppelin had brought with it from the United States had reached its destination. The curiosity of those not expecting mail of this kind was greatly aroused by the post card or envelope covered with strange large stamps and still larger and stranger inscriptions. One post card from Cincinnati, of which the writer knows, bore fifty-three cents in air mail and ordinary stamps. Some of them had the inscription "U. S. postage air mail," while others showed an airplane flying from America to Europe and the words "U. S. postage Lindbergh air mail." A huge red rubber stamp covered the whole address. In a semicircle were printed the words, "First flight air mail," while the diameter of this semicircle was formed by the words "United States Germany."

Inside it at the top were the words, "via Graf Zeppelin." There was also a drawing of the airship. The two corners showed maps of the United States and of Europe. The card was dated Oct. 25, 1928, and conveyed "greetings by air." On the other side was a stamp: "Friedrichshafen, Bodensee, November 1, 9-10 a. m." The airship which had left Lakehurst on October 29, at 2 a. m., American time, landed at 7 in the morning on November 1, and already at 9 o'clock this card had been stamped at the Friedrichshafen post office, which is quick work in view of the amount of mail carried. Today a letter by transatlantic air mail is yet a novelty, but the day on which mail of this kind will be received as a matter of course is not far distant.

The winter season of the German branch of the P. E. N. Club was officially opened recently by a dinner party in one of the halls of the Zoological Gardens. The guests were welcomed by the eminent novelist and essayist, Fedor von Zobeltitz, and the speaker of the evening was Dr. Werner Mahrholz, who took up in an interesting fashion the questions of censorship and copyright. Among those present were the Mayor, Dr. Boess, with his wife, numerous representatives of the Foreign Office, and a number of well-known writers.

Very few persons know that on the highest tower of the Memorial Church (Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniskirche) in the busiest west end of Berlin, a passenger falcon or peregrine regularly takes up its winter residence. This wary bird, a splendid specimen of its tribe, is but very rarely visible. Undisturbed by the street traffic below and the near-by passing of trains to the Zoological Gardens Station, he keeps his lonely watch, and whence he comes and whither he goes when winter is over is known to himself alone. In connection with this, the Swedish ornithologist, Bengt Berg, whose adventures in foreign countries for the study of birds' habits have delighted so many cinema goers, has given his experiences in a Berlin paper concerning his recent falcon chase.

On Bengt Berg's hunting expeditions his sole weapon is his camera, to which the rarest and shyest birds have fallen unconscious victims, thanks to the subtleness of his proceedings. This time he desired to obtain a good